



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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28 August 1990

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ECOWAS 'Crisis of Confidence' on Peacekeeping

AB2708153990 Dakar PANA in French 1409 GMT
26 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Lagos, 26 Aug (PANA)—General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Togolese head of state, has called for an urgent extraordinary conference of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] to discuss the serious crisis that has been affecting Liberia over the past eight months, it was learned this weekend from diplomatic sources in Lagos.

Togo's proposal for an extraordinary summit, it was observed, follows the crisis of confidence of some ECOWAS member states on the role of the West African peacekeeping force which landed in Liberia on 25 August. [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast and Mali have also registered their opposition to the deployment of such a force to Liberia. [passage omitted]

According to "THE SUNDAY GUARDIAN", which is published in Lagos, Nigeria is preparing to send emissaries to Abidjan, Lome, Cotonou, Dakar, and Ouagadougou, following their respective stands opposing the directives of the last Mediation Committee minisummit (Nigeria, The Gambia, Ghana, Mali, and Togo) in Banjul.

The Nigerian independent newspaper pointed out that Lagos hopes this diplomatic step will help allay the fears that Nigeria reportedly spearheaded the decision to send the Anglophone interventionist force to Liberia. According to reliable Nigerian sources, it was learned yesterday evening that fighting between the ECOWAS Monitoring Group forces and those of Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front resulted in four wounded. The source did not state which side suffered these casualties. [passage omitted]

Moi Addresses Opening of IGADD Conference

EA2808222690 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0715 GMT 27 Aug 90

["Live relay" of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi's speech opening the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development in Nairobi on 26 August]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] We all know that it is not possible for us to develop without peace. Peace is the bedrock of meaningful development to any nation. It is in the light of this important fact that my country has always

supported efforts in the search for peaceful solutions to regional conflicts. All of us should take deliberate steps to prevent interstate or internal conflicts which lead to wanton loss of life and the slowing down of the pace of development. Our region should actively project itself as a model for peace in our continent. It is within a climate of peace in all our member states that we shall be able to strengthen regional trade, thus paving the way for stronger economic integration. I hope during your discussion you will be able to discuss first this vital issue.

Kenya always would like to assist in whatever way it can. Africa—we fought to free ourselves from colonial domination hoping that ultimately we would be able to sort out and solve our own problems and hence retain and strengthen confidence of our people. This should be our goal, and this is a matter for us to make sure that we as black people within Africa should never expect others to come and solve our problems. We should not be dwelling on trivial, insignificant matters that will not matter to our people. All that is being brought in and so on will not make our people have enough food, will not make our people have education, will not enable economic growth to take place in an environment of a chaotic situation. It will never.

Therefore, we should strengthen this bond of friendship, bond of brotherhood, so that we can....[changes thought] The problems that face any sister state naturally affect the others, and I am myself grateful to my brothers whom we met in Addis Ababa. What prompted that meeting was the importance of peace in this subregion, and we can do it. What is happening today in the Middle East can happen here.

Are we going to say: Let us call the whole nations of the world to come and sort out our problems? Let us all ponder quietly and sort out things which we think can be harmful to our people. This is what (?makes) me always feel that something is wrong with black Africa. We are called the dark continent. We should remove that notion that Africa is a dark continent. It implies that we have dark minds, we have dark—everything is dark. But if we concentrate—although how slowly, how long will it take—but make sure we do the best we can to make sure that peace prevails in this subregion and then we'll take pride of the future. We want to strengthen the IGADD [Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development] member states and strengthen the fraternity, the economic position of our subregion, and all other things that unite our people. [passage omitted]

Gabon**Parliamentary Elections, Voter Registration***AB2608110090 Dakar PANA in English 1433 GMT
25 Aug 90*

[Text] Libreville, 25 Aug. (PANA)—The campaign for the parliamentary elections in Gabon scheduled for September has attained its climax nationwide as all the 75 political parties involved attempt to mobilise the electorate. In the capital, Libreville, more than 83,000 persons have registered and are on the electoral list. The Movement for National Recovery (MORENA) led by Simon Oyono Aba'a has held a general meeting and many of the officials of the party are now in the country. Aba'a, currently the minister for decentralisation in the transitional government established some months ago in the central African country, is one of the founders of the original MORENA which constituted a formidable opposition to the government of President Omar Bongo.

As part of its electoral campaign's tour, Aba'a has gone to the Ogooue-Maritime Province, considered a stronghold of the Gabonese Party for Progress (PGP). The PGP, like the MORENA, is a member of the Alliance Party-the United Front of Association and opposition Parties (FUAPO). The FUAPO president, Joseph Rendjame, who was also the secretary general of the PGP, died in May in Libreville in circumstances that are still not clear. This death sparked a chain of violence in Gabon, especially in Port-Gentil, the provincial capital of the Ogooue-Maritime, home of the deceased.

Observers in Port-Gentil said that Aba'a outlined the political, economic and social programmes of his party to a fairly large audience during the campaign trip.

The Gabonese Democratic Party of Bongo, formerly the sole party, is campaigning to ensure victory, and the continuation in office of, the current prime minister of the transition government, Casmir Oye Mba.

Mba, formerly the governor of the Central Bank of the Central African States, was recalled from Yaounde, Cameroon, headquarters of the bank, by Bongo to reorganise the financial situation of Gabon at a time the country was going through a serious social crisis.

This crisis, which lasted from January to May 1990, was marked by strikes and salary claims mostly by government workers who also called for the departure of some officials.

Mba is due to embark on a tour of the country during which he will assess more closely the situation in the provinces and the rural areas. He will seek to convince the electorate on the choice of leaders.

Another party, the MORENA, led by Father Paul Mba Abessole, has said it would beat the PDG in its own territory. The Abessole-Morena, which campaigns for dialogue and understanding with the ruling party, sees Bongo's party as its only major adversary in view of its overriding influence in the country in the past 22 years.

Meanwhile, observers in Libreville note that the PDG is doing its best to put up a new image to reassure and convince the electorate.

The PDG says that in the new era of multipartism, it will be a different organisation. It points to the interim prime minister, Mba, as its key person, saying that Mba has integrity and is financially serious minded.

It is said that the PDG has a fairly easy task since it has for the past 22 years the resources and means to establish a [word indistinct] political base in the interior of the country.

In addition, the PDG, whose general secretary since May is Jacques Adiahenot, former director general of the Gabonese radio-television, is expected to benefit from the charismatic image of President Bongo. Bongo founded the party on 12 March 1968, shortly after he became president.

Bongo, in spite of currently being above political partisanship and serving as an umpire in the political game, still has a considerable soft spot for the PDG. This can be seen by the majority position given to the party in the transitional government formed some months back.

So far no anomaly concerning the registration of voters for the parliamentary election has been recorded. A certain lack of enthusiasm is however noticeable in the attitude of the people.

In Libreville, the commission, headed by deputy mayor, Florent Mba Sima, and charged with preparing the electoral lists, has decided to use computers to prevent frauds and errors.

Ethiopia

Mengistu Says Iraq Invasion 'Threat' to Region

EA2708222090 Addis Ababa in Amharic to
Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Ethiopia has urged that inasmuch as the invasion of Kuwait badly destabilizes the peace and security of the countries along the coast of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, the international sanctions against Iraq, which violates the UN Charter, should be further strengthened. This sentiment was expressed by Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam, who expressed Ethiopia's concern over the consequences of the invasion, which could not only be seen as an act of aggression and destruction against independent Kuwait but also as a threat to other countries in the region, when he held discussions today with the special envoy of Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Ambassador 'Abd-al-Husayn al-Janin.

Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam pointed out that the Ethiopian people are very well aware of the consequences of war and aggression on mankind, and noted that it was with good reason that Ethiopia recently opposed the invasion of Kuwait. Hence, he said, the international community and governments all over the world should make untiring efforts to nip the aggression in the bud and thwart the devastation that the invasion would bring about for the preservation of Kuwait's independence and sovereignty. Comrade President Mengistu assured Ethiopia's support for this international effort.

Ambassador 'Abd-al-Husayn al-Janin condemned Iraq's illegal invasion of his country and thanked Ethiopia for her stand at the UN forum, expressing his conviction that this cooperation would continue. Present at the ceremony held at the State Council was Deputy Foreign Minister Comrade Yilma Adamu.

Kenya

* Solid Scandinavian Front Sought for Reforms

90AF0392B Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian
11 Jul 90 p 2

[Article by Morten Fyhn: "Revolt Against Moi in Kenya"; first paragraph is AFTENPOSTEN introduction.]

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi, Kenya's autocratic ruler, is now relying on brute force to survive. However, his tottering regime is under increasing pressure from the Western countries. They support the persecuted opposition's demands for democratic reforms.

The Western countries have given Kenya enormous amounts of developmental aid for years. Norway continued to work yesterday to forge a common Scandinavian front with respect to Kenya, including demands that the acts of tyranny cease. Denmark responded positively, but the reactions of Sweden and Finland have yet to be heard. Aid Minister Tom Vraalsen has also warned that he will

propose that portions of the Norwegian aid, which this year totals approximately 200 million kroner, be withheld unless the situation in Kenya improves.

In the last three days, at least nine people have been killed in confrontations between the police and demonstrators in Kenya. At the same time, the unrest has spread from Nairobi to other cities. The mood in the capital is tense. The unrest has been particularly evident in the poorest areas, where stores have been looted and cars and buses stoned, and their passengers attacked. President Moi has labeled all of the demonstrators "rats" and given the police orders to quell the unrest by any means.

Dangerous for Tourists

The unrest could have catastrophic effects on Kenya's lucrative tourist industry and consequently on the country's already ailing economy. Yesterday the United States declared Kenya to be unsafe, and warned people against traveling there.

Last week at least 11 prominent oppositionists were arrested. One of the best known of these, attorney Gibson Kamau Kuria, managed Saturday to reach the United States Embassy, where he sought asylum. The Embassy is now working to obtain passage for him out of the country, while Washington has officially expressed great concern over the developments in Kenya. Out-spoken Ambassador Smith Hempstone has been sharply attacked in the press, which has told him to "shut up".

President Moi came to power in 1978, and he has seen to it that Kenya has been a one-party nation ever since a failed coup attempt in 1982. He tolerated a relatively free and open debate for quite some time, but at the same time he has decisively rejected all demands for a multiparty system on the grounds that it would lead to open tribal confrontation.

Even though Kenya has been criticized by Amnesty and others for the acts of tyranny, the country has certainly not been counted among the greatest offenders in Africa. The competition is too tough for that. Nevertheless, dissatisfaction with the acts of tyranny and with Moi himself, has increased. Although the president calls himself a Christian, there is little in his lifestyle which would so indicate.

Mysterious Death

In February of this year, his popular Foreign Minister Robert Ouko was found dead. The official finding was assault and murder, but suspicions have been directed towards the President himself. Moi called in experts from Scotland Yard in London, who now—according to The Guardian—have discovered that Moi's security police were involved in the killing.

Kenya is only one of the many undemocratic one-party nations on the African continent to which the eyes of the world have been drawn. The democratic upheavals in East Europe and the promising developments in South Africa

have caused more and more Western nations to ask themselves why the same things are not happening in Africa. Greater demands for democratic reforms are gradually being set forth as conditions for continued developmental aid. At the same time, there is increasing and justified fear in African nations that the West will reduce its developmental aid and send it to East Europe instead.

Patience Worn Thin

The patience of many Western countries towards the African states is beginning to wear thin. The taxpayers' sympathies clearly appear to lie with the closer and now democratic nations of East Europe, rather than with the traditional African aid recipients, which continue to be plagued by misgovernment and corruption, and whose economies remain rather hopeless, and where human rights are of little consequence.

Ironically, Kenya has long been viewed as a bright spot on the African scene. In contrast to many other countries, Kenya has long gotten by fairly well and been viewed as a stable Western ally. Kenya was the first African nation Norway reached an aid agreement with, in 1965. Kenya's greatest aid contributors are Great Britain, Japan and the United States.

* Patience Seen Running Out With Respect to Aid

90AF0392A Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian
11 July p 36

[Editorial: "Aid"]

[Text] The effectiveness of boycotts and other economic

sanctions is doubtful in the fight for human rights. However, it is an acknowledged principle that Norwegian developmental aid should go to countries with at least a minimum level of respect for the rights which are recognized in international declarations and conventions. The acts of tyranny against the opposition in Kenya thus break with the conditions for continued Norwegian aid.

Tom Vraalsen can consequently count on broad support when, in his capacity as Aid Minister, he threatens to withhold at least portions of the Norwegian assistance to Daniel arap Moi's regime. However, there is no reason to believe that the autocratic president, who asserts that he intends to persecute his opponents "like rats", is prepared to listen to Vraalsen's appeal to stop the acts of tyranny.

Kenya is a country that Norway engages in considerable cooperation with, and it receives a considerable amount of developmental aid every year. As long as human rights are a permanent part of the agenda in discussions with the leaders of countries which receive Norwegian aid, it will be necessary to prove by our actions that this is more than mere talk from our side. Naturally, the danger is that unilateral Norwegian sanctions will affect the populace and not the country's dictator.

It is therefore all the more important for Norway to get the other Scandinavian countries to form a common front with respect to Kenya, and to follow up with coordinated action, should the acts of tyranny continue. In light of the new awareness of the relationship between human rights and economic development, we should not ignore the possibility of a united Western front. That would pose a threat that Moi could not brush aside. Here Norway has an opportunity to lead and show the way.

Vlok Rejects Allegations of Police Partiality

MB2708162690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1613 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Pretoria Aug 27 SAPA—The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, on Monday [27 Aug] rejected charges that the police had taken sides in conflict that has racked black townships on the Witwatersrand in the past fortnight.

Several community organisations, including the ANC [African National Congress], have alleged police openly sided with one or another warring party during the violence.

But in a statement, Mr. Vlok said although isolated incidents may have occurred where individual policemen may have been at fault, the SAP [South African Police] as a whole was doing its utmost, at great risk to its members, to maintain law and order.

"The unrest measures announced on Friday and the deployment of a large contingent of SAP and SADF [South African Defense Force] members resulted in an immediate cessation of violence in the troubled areas during the weekend," Mr. Vlok pointed out.

The minister went on to appeal to the affected communities to continue their cooperation with the security forces as it would end the senseless destruction and violence in their areas.

Minister Notes Constitution Plans To Begin 1991

MB2808063690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2327 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg August 27 SAPA—If there are no serious obstacles in the immediate future, negotiations proper for a new South African constitution should start in 1991 and be completed within two years, the minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, said on Monday [27 Aug] night.

However, if the preconditions for peaceful negotiation are not met, the process will be delayed but not derailed, he said in a SABC television interview.

Such a setback would at worst be a "serious temporary delay."

Dr. Viljoen added he did not believe there would be a return to the situation in the country as before President F. W. de Klerk's watershed speech on February 2.

It was "illogical" that black South Africans and their organisations should believe the government was not genuinely committed to negotiating a new South Africa, he stressed.

As long as the government and the ANC [African National Congress] were committed to peaceful negotiation, differences between them could be bridged, he said.

Dr. Viljoen rejected the idea of an interim constituent assembly, as advocated by the ANC, because it would make further negotiation meaningless.

He believed, instead, that a new South African constitution should first be worked out by negotiation, and then put to South Africans in a referendum.

Asked how "minority groups" could be assured of protection in a new constitution, he said the constitution would have to have a built-in bill of rights, plus that the constitution would have to be answerable to an independent judiciary.

He added that power should not be concentrated in one person at the top of government—there would have to be a "power-balance" between a head of government and a head of state in a new South Africa.

On the reaction of right-wing groups to negotiations, Dr. Viljoen said these groups would be opposed to any system allowing all population groups to share power in a unitary state.

He said their reaction was rooted in the "romantic dream" of a partitioned country, which could not be reconciled with the course that had been chosen.

Cabinet Approves Toxic Waste Importation Ban

MB2708124990 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
27 Aug 90 p 2

[Report by John Yeld: "Minister Imposes Ban on Importation of Toxic Waste"]

[Text] No hazardous waste will be allowed to be imported into South Africa, says Minister of Environment Affairs Gert Kotze.

He would not permit South Africa to become the world's "dumping ground," and the Cabinet had approved the ban.

The move, which follows a major controversy last year over proposals for a R[and]400 million toxic waste plant near Alexander Bay in the northern Cape, has been welcomed by conservationists.

Speaking at a National Party regional conference in Johannesburg at the weekend, Mr. Kotze also revealed there was a strong suspicion that hazardous waste was being smuggled into South Africa.

It is unfortunate that the environment paid the price for development and progress, and one of the by-products of such development was the generation of all types of waste.

This was one of the reasons his department had asked the CSIR's [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] Foundation for Research Development to investigate the issue fully.

He had discussed the issue of hazardous waste during his recent visit to Europe.

"These discussions reaffirmed my fears about the seriousness of the environmental dilemma that could develop.

"I have therefore decided that South Africa will under no circumstances allow other countries to export their hazardous waste to South Africa.

"This decision implies a total ban. No hazardous waste may therefore be imported—not for the purpose of treatment nor for dumping.

"I know, there are numerous countries that look with longing eyes to, among others, South Africa, in order to dispose of their waste."

Mr. Kotze's announcement has been welcomed by the Wildlife Society.

"The consensus is that toxic waste should be treated as close as possible to where it was produced," said the society's director of conservation, Keith Cooper.

Accidents did happen, and a shipwreck involving a vessel carrying waste could be disastrous.

Earthlife Africa, which has been instrumental in exposing illegal toxic waste dumping in Natal, said it was absolutely opposed to the cross-border transportation of chemical waste—and pleased with Mr. Kotze's announcement.

But it also wanted clarity on a number of points, particularly Mr. Kotze's definition of "hazardous waste."

"Does this include chemical waste that leaves other countries and enters our country classified by South African Customs as 'raw materials'?"

Concern Over ANC Military Use of Transkei

MB2708125590 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
27 Aug 90 p 3

[Report by Peter Fabricius: "Government Concern Over MK in Transkei"]

[Text] The South African Government has officially expressed its concern to the Transkei government that the ANC [African National Congress] military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK) may be planning to use Transkei as a base for operations against SA.

It has done so as Transkei leader Major General Bantu Holomisa vehemently denied yesterday that there was any substance to allegations in the media that members MK were being integrated into the Transkei Defence Force (TDF).

The suspicions about ANC intentions, which have been fired by the presence in Transkei of MK chief of staff Chris Hani, have been raised at the highest level, government sources said last night.

SA security sources believe MK forces have been building up recently in Transkei, coinciding with the presence of Mr. Hani—whose indemnity against arrest in South Africa was withdrawn 10 days ago.

They suspect that Mr. Hani may use Transkei as a launching pad for his stated intention of seizing power in SA by force if negotiations fail.

The Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment, as it did not wish to aggravate bilateral relations with Transkei.

It is understood Transkei has not yet reacted officially to the representations.

General Holomisa said yesterday: "It would be premature for the ANC, the TDF the SA Defence Force to integrate MK members before a new political dispensation had been forged at the negotiating table."

He added that no formal ceasefire had been signed between the ANC and the SA Government and Transkei was still honouring its non-aggression pact with SA.

General Holomisa denied the allegation, published in RAPPORT that he was suddenly expanding the TDF.

"For the last three years the TDF has been accepting 500 recruits and we have not changed this number."

He added that the scores of MK members, which the media said were thronging the larger towns in Transkei, were those who were recently released from Transkei jails.

General Holomisa said that if the SA Government had any concrete information that Transkei was integrating MK members into its defence force then it should channel such information through the standing management committee, which comprised members of the SADF and TDF.

He said rather than using the media, this method of communication would have enhanced South Africa's respectability and honour.

"But instead, what we have here is a calculated exercise to appease a certain audience, more especially an audience like the one which phoned the SABC accusing news reader John Bishop of wearing an ANC tie instead of one from Woolworths."

On the issue of Mr. Hani's use of a helicopter belonging to the TDF, General Holomisa said that while Mr. Hani was a guest, the Transkei government was responsible for his security.

"He has a price of R[and]5,000 on his head and, given the geographical layout of Transkei and its lack of infrastructure and his visits to remote areas, the use of a TDF helicopter is necessary."

General Holomisa pointed out that SA Government had used TDF military transport in the past. Even journalists had been ferried around from time to time.

SA Government sources said last night they were unable to pinpoint exactly what Mr. Hani was doing in Transkei or what his relationship was with General Holomisa.

"We don't really have sound information. But a top-level investigation has been ordered," a senior source said.

The Government's suspicions are based on a greater presence of MK cadres in Transkei, on the Transkei government's VIP treatment of Mr. Hani and on Mr. Hani's frequent statements from Transkei that MK will seize power in SA if negotiations fail.

Also under consideration was General Holomisa's statement this week that he will send forces into South Africa to defend his citizens in the townships against attack by police and Inkatha if they are not properly protected.

CCB To Receive Full Pay Until March 1991

MB2708122590 Johannesburg THE DAILY MAIL
in English 27 Aug 90 p 3

[Article by Charles Leonard: "CCB Lingers on—and Members Get Full Pay"]

[Text] The Civic Co-operation Bureau [CCB] is still alive and kicking and its members are earning fat salaries—until March next year at least.

Despite Defence Minister Magnus Malan's announcement in Parliament in February that the activities of the CCB had been suspended and the subsequent announcement by chief of the South African Defence Force [SADF], General Jannie Geldenhuys, on July 31 that the sinister organisation had been disbanded, CCB members disagree.

A former CCB member—who still has close links with some of his ex-colleagues—told THE DAILY MAIL yesterday that about a month ago CCB members were all called in and told that they would receive their full salaries until at least March next year.

"They have been told to go home," he said. "They are on a kind of a paid leave. That does not necessarily mean they are not continuing with their activities. They are still doing CCB work."

On Wednesday [22 Aug] at the Harms Commission, the "disbandment" of the CCB also came under the spotlight when operative "Frank Parsons"—a code name—said in an affidavit dated August 21 1990: "I am a member of the CCB and Frank Parsons is my name in that capacity." Denis Kuny, SC [Senior Counsel], acting for the Ribeiro family, expressed concern about the Parsons affidavit seeing that the CCB was allegedly disbanded on July 31. The CCB has been linked to the Ribeiro's assassination in 1986.

Kuny questioned former CCB chairman General Joep Joubert at the Commission: "We understand the CCB has been disbanded."

To this the general replied: "I have no knowledge of the CCB in regard to the disbanding."

And the former CCB member told THE DAILY MAIL the organisation's members still meet-regularly.

"The reason why the SADF has not disbanded the CCB is because they simply do not know what to do with them," he said. "They are especially stuck with those members who do not want transfers to other units."

He sketched the dilemma of people like Staal Burger, Calla Botha, "Slang" van Zyl and Ferdi Barnard, who were all former policemen and thus cannot simply be transferred to the SADF. "Even the former SADF men have a problem and the SADF has a problem with them," he explained. "Say someone left the SADF as a major four, five years ago—in what rank do you re-appoint such a person? After having been 'businessmen' in such sensitive positions they are really not looking forward to go back to the parade-ground."

After Wednesday's evidence even more questions about the "disbandment" are unanswered, such as:

—Who are the CCB members, especially the conscious ones? (there are also unconscious members who are unknowingly involved in CCB projects) Of the 250 conscious members the public only knows who 10 are—quite a few of them are only known by their administrative names. Most of them know each other only by their code or administrative names.

—The only way one might be able to find out who they are is to get hold of the CCB's internal project files. On these files are the different members' vehicles' registration numbers. That was the way that Noel James Robey—prime suspect in the Ribeiro murders—was traced.

The major problem there is that the files have all disappeared. What has happened to these files?

Buthlezi Boasts 'Power To Wipe Out' ANC

MB2708094490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0932 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Ulundi Aug 27 SAPA—Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi boasted he had the power to wipe out the African National Congress [ANC] in Natal Province but desisted for the sake of "friendship."

He told a weekend rally of about 12,000 members of his youth wing at Ulundi he could have ordered Inkatha to rout "every vestige of UDF [United Democratic Front] and ANC strength in kwaZulu/Natal."

"I have said 'no'. Defence is one thing, but to adopt violence is another thing," he told the cheering crowd.

He had instead held out the hand of friendship to the ANC and to the deputy president of the organization, Mr. Nelson Mandela.

The crowd roared its approval when he said the Inkatha Freedom Party would never be beaten out of existence.

Commentary on Government Withdrawal of Immunity
EA2608165090 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1900 GMT 25 Aug 90

[Text] Compatriots, the announcement by the apartheid regime that it was withdrawing immunity from prosecution for three ANC [African National Congress] leaders was indeed shocking, demonstrating dishonesty on the part of the apartheid regime and posing serious dangers for the process towards the peaceful elimination of the apartheid system in our country. The withdrawal of the immunity came at the end of three months of temporary immunity which the Pretoria regime had earlier granted to members of the ANC National Executive Committee and other activists involved in the talks with the regime. All expectations were that the apartheid regime would automatically extend the period of immunity until a general and permanent amnesty was declared. It even said that all ANC leaders are very much needed in the internal ANC discussions about the positions of our movement in talks with the Pretoria regime.

Of the three whose immunity has been withdrawn by the Pretoria regime, one is Comrade Mac Maharaj, who remains in detention under the notorious Internal Security Act. The other two are Comrade Chris Hani, the chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], and Comrade Ronnie Cassels, whom it is understood there is already a warrant of arrest out for him. With regard to Comrade Chris Hani, his position is even more important for the success of the peace process. As chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the people's army, he is part of the high command which must after the declaration of the suspension of the armed struggle by the ANC ensure that Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers comply fully with the suspension.

While now the apartheid regime has taken the irresponsible decision to withdraw immunity from prosecution for him and the other two senior members of the ANC, we are compelled to question the seriousness of the regime and its commitment to the success of the peace process. It must be said in the first place that the steps taken by the apartheid regime are a negation of the solemn undertaking that the regime made in Pretoria.

In the Minute of Pretoria, once the ANC undertook to suspend the armed struggle, the Pretoria regime made a commitment to declare as soon as possible a general and permanent amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles. From this commitment, it would have been thought that the Pretoria regime would cease immediately to arrest but would rather release all those detained or imprisoned for their opposition to the criminal system of apartheid which the regime seems reluctant to abandon totally. It would have been thought that in the first step the Pretoria regime would release Comrade Mac Maharaj and all other members of the ANC [words indistinct] as a means of restoring the confidence of our peoples in the peace process, as well as speed up the normalization of the political life in our country.

Instead of arresting people under the Internal Security Act and threatening to arrest more, it would have been expected that the regime would, in accordance with the undertaking it made in Pretoria, cease all measures under this notorious act and begin the process of reviewing this piece of legislation which should lead to its total removal from the statute books.

Indeed, it would seem that the behavior of the Pretoria regime and security establishment is to create more and more obstacles than remove them. To us it constitutes an obstacle for the Pretoria regime to withdraw immunity for our leaders. It is further an obstacle for the regime to arrest those who are supposed to draw the conclusion that the Pretoria regime still has a hidden agenda, that it is not honest enough. Those whom the regime has decided to withdraw their immunity were themselves leaders of the ANC invited by the same regime to come and discuss the removal of obstacles. They are involved in that process. If after all their efforts to help in the removal of obstacles they are themselves facing prosecution, it would be difficult for our people to trust the Pretoria regime.

If we have said that F.W. de Klerk and his colleagues are people of integrity, as we still would like to maintain, this does not give them a license to renege on their own words. It is therefore urgent upon the regime to remove any doubt that might be created by sticking to their words, by fulfilling their promises. [revolutionary song]

Compatriots, part of the reasons given by the Pretoria regime in revoking the immunity granted to three of our leaders is that they continue to speak of armed struggle. As for Comrades Mac Maharaj and Ronnie Cassels, the Pretoria regime alleges that they were involved in a so-called insurrectionary plot of the South African Communist Party and Umkhonto we Sizwe should the current process of negotiations fail. It is first of all strange that the regime has taken the decision to withdraw immunity for them when it has proved beyond any shadow of doubt that there was no such plot.

It was proved to the embarrassment of the regime that in fact if there was any plot it was that hatched by the regime's own security forces to delay the talks. The apartheid security establishment's own record in this regard is well known, and on numerous occasions in the past the same security police and army have as a result of their right-wing loyalties made blunderous moves that are an embarrassment to the regime. They fear no doubt about the loyalties of the [word indistinct]. If there was any doubt about their loyalties, then we would see them acting against the neo-fascist right-wingers who in broad daylight are engaged in acts of destabilizing the peace process.

All of our leaders, including those whose immunity from prosecution has been withdrawn, have stated their unreserved support for the ANC decision to suspend the armed struggle in order to give peace a chance. There is nothing that Comrades Chris Hani, Mac Maharaj, and Ronnie Cassels have said which other leaders of the ANC have not

said. We have stated unambiguously that once we commit ourselves to peace, our armed struggle has not been abandoned, that Umkhonto we Sizwe remain in their bases with their arms but that we will not engage in armed attacks, nor will other personnel and equipment be infiltrated or moved in any way from its present position. Comrades Chris Hani, Ronnie Cassels, and Mac Maharaj have said nothing different from the above positions. They are as committed as anyone to the process.

While this type of commitment has been forthcoming from the ANC and all its leaders, no such commitment has come from the apartheid police and army generals. They have, instead, been actively working to undermine the peace process. They are the ones who give orders for the arming of vigilantes and all types of groups to attack members and supporters of the ANC and other democratic formations of our country.

The same apartheid police and army generals have done nothing to stop the right-wing paramilitary training which is conducted with the purpose of destabilizing the peace process in our country. Nor has the de Klerk regime expressed any concern or ordered that this dangerous war preparation by the right wing be stopped. It is not even difficult to locate these right-wing training camps because they are not hidden from the public eye. De Klerk has, therefore, an urgent responsibility to tell us whether right-wing military (?actions) are better tolerated than the mere statement of our position by our leaders who are indeed committed not only to peace but (?respect) to the emergence of a truly democratic society in our country. On this we demand an urgent answer.

We further urge our people throughout our country to rally to the defense of our leaders whom the apartheid regime has targeted for both physical and psychological attacks. Let the apartheid regime find a protective ring of steel around these and other leaders of our people. Let us demand that the regime stop harassing them and all our people.

Let us, through action, force the regime to adhere to the undertakings it made in the Pretoria Minute. Let us engage in mass actions to demand the scrapping of the Internal Security Act and other repressive legislation. Let us engage in action to demand the immediate and unconditional release of all detainees under this notorious legislation. Let us engage in mass action to demand the granting of immediate and permanent amnesty to all exiles. Let us engage in mass action to force the regime to act against the new fascist paramilitary groups instead of harassing opponents of the apartheid system.

For our part, we remain committed to the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes. We demand of the apartheid regime to make the same commitment. We hope that the actions of the apartheid regime will add to rather than subtract from the atmosphere of hope that remains after the signing of the Pretoria Minute. Forward to people's action for a democratic South Africa. Forward to peace in our country. [revolutionary song]

SABC Discussion on Township Violence

MB2708115090 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1835 GMT 23 Aug 90

[Studio Discussion with Mr. Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the SOWETAN; Mr. Eugene Nyati from the Center for African Studies; and Professor Kobus Oosthuizen from the University of Pretoria; moderated by Ellen Erasmus, South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] newsreader, and correspondent Fred Mogamisi in SABC's Johannesburg studio; live]

[Text] [Erasmus] Professor Oosthuizen, I wonder if I could start with you? We have a situation in this country right now of unprecedented violence. Perhaps you could tell us what you see as some of the major causes of the violence right now.

[Oosthuizen] Well it's always difficult to explain causes of situations such as these but we must take into account that we are in a changing situation in this country. We are experiencing not only political change but also social change on a very grand scale and it's quite a known phenomenon that in circumstances like these you always have political violence. We can go way back to the French Revolution where you had the same kind of experience and then in more recent times you can refer to the several African countries, where, just before independence they had the same kind of thing, and I think this is what's happening in South Africa at the moment. People have expectations about the so-called new South Africa and they are very impatient. They want to see things happening, and it hasn't really happened yet.

[Erasmus] Right. Mr. Klaaste, do you agree, or do you have your own opinion?

[Klaaste] Well, to some extent I don't agree entirely. It's only a question of expectations. You see, we have had a closed system for more than 40 years, and the closed system was not only oppressive, it was particularly inhuman. Now if that system is opened as is happening in Russia today, the whole can of worms is unleashed. Now obviously South Africans had the hope that with the so-called new changes we would just be flung into a scene of paradise. As happens in other situations which are similar as I said, in Russia, when the lead is removed from the mess from the past, all sorts of monsters emerge. Now if we recognize that, it seems to me we will then be able to look at causes and perhaps even solutions to what has happened. It's not only political, it's socio-economic and the whole shattering of the social fabric in black life.

[Mogamisi] Would you, before you go on Mr. Klaaste, would you like to be specific? Can you just pinpoint specifics?

[Klaaste] Yes of course, I mean, I grew up on a mine, a gold mine, and I saw the migrant labor system there where the men from other parts of the continent were put into little compounds and they were treated in a very

unhappy fashion. Firstly, these were men who were called boys and the tendency was that they were brought into a very hostile urban situation, both hostile from our part, blacks in the urban areas, and from the white authorities, and then this thing was translated, the whole migratory labor system was translated into things like hostels, which is a totally abnormal system to have amongst married people. These people, these men, are married men in their own communities coming with particular set, traditional values. They get into a situation in the townships which is rather hostile, firstly, because township people have a kind of contempt for them, and there is a misunderstanding about the kind of values that they are assuming, not even political, just ordinary family values and the way we are operating in the townships, and that is one reason I think where this instability, as a reason. [sentence as heard]

[Mogamisi] Mr. Nyati, would you say, ethnicity, played a role in the prevailing violence in the country today?

[Nyati] I think the reasons are multiple, obviously, and those that my two colleagues have already mentioned, certainly do fall within. There are many reasons that ultimately have brought about the situation we have. You can't wish away ethnicity. It is very much a factor in different settings. But perhaps I'd like to come in from a slightly different angle here: In my view, what we have in South Africa right now is very similar to what we have elsewhere in the world, whether you are talking of Nicaragua or you are talking of Lebanon or something that nearly happened in Zimbabwe. You see it is the absence of a culture of tolerance and democratic pluralism. You have to understand, this country does not really have a history of democracy and post-2 February, all political entities will have had to adjust to the new reality that we have in South Africa. It takes time. It takes vision and deliberate nurturing by the respective political leaders.

[Mogamisi] Ellen?

[Erasmus] Mr. Nyati, perhaps I could just come back to you again on this. You speak about political intolerance. Let's just leave that aside for one minute and ask the question. We have spoken about broad problems, in terms of causes, solutions. Are you saying that getting to grips with the political intolerance is the only solution to the problem of violence in this country, right now?

[Nyati] Well, Certainly, South Africans will have to learn the reality of our diversity and this new culture of tolerance will have to be deliberately cultivated within the various political constituencies that we have. You have to understand, to the best of my knowledge, you know, whether you are talking of the ANC [African National Congress], Inkatha or even the National Party, democracy in all these organizations is at best, rudimentary and at worst, pretty much non-existent. So it places a lot of responsibility on political leadership to go back to their supporters and get them to understand, there is

such a thing as accommodating our diversity, accommodating different views. This is something new, but I'm hoping that, handled with maturity, we could realize the South Africa we are all looking for.

[Erasmus] Mr. Klaaste, your campaign for nation building. Mr. Nyati says that we have to learn political tolerance. How do you see the community right now, playing a role?

[Klaaste] Before I speak about the nation building campaign I think I have to touch on what Eugene said. You see, a closed system doesn't inform or educate people about matters concerning pluralism or tolerance. For many years people knew that whoever raised his voice in any situation was faced with problems, particularly from the state. The result of that has been that people tended to become extreme in exercising options for a grievance. I mean we read all that dramatic examples of people going on strike at a black hospital where your mother could be dying but you go on strike because it's an extreme option. Violence is also an extreme option, now it will take some doing, I'm afraid not only from sophisticated leadership which is probably very important. It will take some doing to educate people back into what, in my view, was really a traditional black thing where we used to have the indabas [meeting]; we used to have tolerance; we used disagree; we used to agree. It's not something entirely alien to black people, but what I had said in my view, was that the apartheid system was rather successful in destroying the structures that uphold people. It is very, very sad, that when we have these problems, people don't exactly know where to turn to. The only people they perceive as possibly able to sort out the problems is Mr. Mandela or Chief Buthelezi, and I fear those chaps won't be able to solve the problems.

[Erasmus] Who do you think will?

[Klaaste] Well, I think it will have to start. It's going to be a long process. We'll have to start at recreating structures, from the family structure, from the churches, from an independent business community. Structures which other people have, which are supportive of nations in distress. We have to start that, I mean, obviously we have to try and eradicate the problem areas like the hostels and figure out some ways in which we could accommodate these people properly and reintroduce structures which build nations like families, like particular religious or resonance in the communities [as heard], like a dignity and a people having a self-worth of themselves, which I'm afraid is not there now.

[Mogamisi] Professor Oosthuizen, if I may ask you. The argument that the present extent of violence in the country does indicate the culture of violence amongst the black people. We are just going back to the causes again. How founded is this?

[Oosthuizen] I wouldn't like to agree with that because I think you must actually distinguish between three levels of conflict at the moment. The first level is obviously the conflict between political parties, political leaders, and

they have a certain problem to solve, the constitutional problem. In the second level is the conflict between different groups. I don't want to use the word ethnicity. It has something to do with that but it goes further than that. And then you have the ground level conflict which actually involves individuals who are in poverty, who have to make an existence in very adverse circumstances, and I think if you have a message, especially for the politicians, it is that they have to solve their problem as soon as possible. They have to solve it rather in months than in years, because as long as people don't have direction, you know, don't know in which direction we are going, they will continue this kind of conflict. They will be insecure. They will just not know how to direct their own lives, and the second thing is, I think, a thing for community leaders. They have to bring the communities together, and learn them [as heard], call it tolerance, call it democracy, call it whatever you like, but it's very important that communities find each other, and then the most difficult problem to solve is this ground level conflict, because this has to do with education, with poverty, with housing and all those things which can only be solved in the long term. There is no short term solution for those problems. But these others, to my mind, can be solved within a reasonable time, and political leaders must realize that.

[Erasmus] Mr. Nyati?

[Nyati] You see, the way I see it, as an example. If Nelson Mandela had gone right ahead and met Gatscha Buthelezi way back in March, I think the two of them would have gone a long way in hopefully, or possibly, preempting the sort of violence that we have now, and I have a feeling, we would have had more progress had they met then, than now. I still very much support the idea of the two of them meeting, but, it's important to understand that reestablishing peace, even in respect of the fighting between the two groups, will need much more than just a Mandela, Gatscha meeting. I'm hoping that the symbolism of Gatscha and Mandela meeting will filter down to lower levels of their respective structures as part of an ongoing process of getting to accommodate and recognize each other. And, the important lesson to be learned here is the behaviour and timing of specific action of different political leaders very much has a bearing on our ability to develop capacities to handle diversity. It's very crucial.

[Klaaste] You see, the trouble is that, that kind of thing would demand a great deal of sophistication. I mean, you must grant one fact that both Mr. Mandela and Mr. de Klerk showed a great deal of courage by doing what they did. For Mr. Mandela to come out of prison after 27 years and agree to speak to his erstwhile sworn enemies is something we have to recognize. Now, if the situation has become a political muddle, it seems to me it will need more courage and even a great deal more sophistication from Mr. Mandela to meet Chief Buthelezi and still satisfy people in the ANC who are probably licking a great many wounds after three years of violence in Natal. That's a heck of a problem. So it will demand of him, and I'm sure that's a problem right now, a great deal

of courage to stand up and say well, the cost of the loss of lives, we'll probably have to relegate our political maneuvering toward just seeking new ways of stopping the crisis, but it demands a great deal of courage and the reason I think it hasn't happened, as Eugene says, if it had happened earlier it would have been much more easier, but now, some people would say that because the ANC has been speaking to the government, the leaders who are not in the talks have become rather desperate and panicked, on both sides of the spectrum. And, now they would do any number of things to either jettison the talks, or embarrass the process, which is pure legitimate speculation. So, you know, I don't know if the ANC would find itself in a rather very brave position to overlook even that difficulty, and have Mr. Mandela, because he is right, symbolically, it will cascade down to the people that at least the two leaders are speaking, and maybe we have to allow the process a chance to proceed [sentence as heard].

[Mogamisi] Up until that happens, Mr. Nyati, how long do you think we still have to live with this kind of violence?

[Nyati] Well, I don't know. I mean, obviously, I would hope it does not escalate, but in the interim, before we can hopefully reestablish peace, it's important that the different political players don't exploit the situation. Politics is about power, and none of the political players is an angel. I think we have to admit that, but the one thing that the government and the National Party, or rather the National Party and the ANC should keep in mind is this, that there is a feeling of exclusion from those political parties that are not presently involved in the political process, so I tell you it does not take much to wreck a settlement, and therefore, it is very, very important that the polarization on the basis of who is involved in the negotiation, and who isn't, is not made any worse. The last thing you want is those political parties not involved in the negotiation to unite, if only in wanting to frustrate progress toward a negotiated settlement. So, you know, it calls for a lot of balancing acts here. It calls for a lot of vision. It calls for a lot of balance between, you know, what you think may cut a good deal for yourself on the one hand, and what is in the general interest of the whole country, on the other. It calls for maturity, lots of it.

[Erasmus] Mr. Oosthuizen, can we just come back to you briefly, and ask the question—I ask you to answer very briefly—I think any concerned South African needs to ask the question, what are the long term effects on the society that seems so violence ridden right now, and what are the immediate effects as well?

[Oosthuizen] Yes, well, I would like to add to what Aggrey said as far as the youth is concerned. You know we have a problem amongst our youths. They don't accept the authority of their parents any more. And, if we take into account that about 50 percent of our total population at the present moment are teenagers, then we must agree that this is a very serious problem. So, I think

the parental authority, not that I want to stress that so much, but I think that needs to be restored in our black communities. Now, I really realize that that's not so easy. The parents are working all day, the children, you know, flock into the streets. We must do something about that. The school can play a very important role in this, but I'm not sure whether our school system, at the moment, is in the position to accommodate that problem.

[Mogamisi] Just one last question Mr. Klaaste. Without pointing fingers at anybody. In the short term, do you think the government is doing enough, in the short term to stop the violence, do you think Inkatha is doing enough to stop the violence, do you think that ANC, which is also a major player, is doing enough?

[Klaaste] Well, I don't know if you can say doing enough, because the three parties you mentioned are obviously losing a great of credibility because of the violence, I mean they are not gaining. The National Party is not gaining anything. Inkatha is not gaining anything, nor is the ANC. So, in my view that is a bit of the more optimistic side of the picture, because previous to this, when we had troubles in the townships, the governments then in charge would just allow the thing to go on without even helping. In fact, what we are seeing now, the accusations that Inkatha is being assisted by the police, is probably true, because it's a hangover from what used to happen before. And one would suspect, talking about the political organizations who are left out of the talks, that there are some rogue elements, even amongst the police or amongst Inkatha, or from wherever angle who are trying to create the instability so that the talks must be halted. Now, I don't know, one doesn't have to point fingers now because the house is on fire, you know, we have to look for the solutions. I think most people who are sensible would know the enormity of the situation and how complex it is. I do not see for one minute how policemen who, for 40 years have been in rather harsh, oppressive manners, can all of a sudden become sophisticated officers of the law. I mean it's just dumb to think that. We've had the fights in Natal which were both ethnic and political, and you know, it's very difficult, I think, for all the leaders to have a perfect solution to this situation.

[Mogamisi] Just to round off Ellen, why don't we just get one last thought from Mr. Nyati? A very short one.

[Nyati] My view is this, that political leaders may have to swallow part or all their political pride, if only to arrest the trend toward violence, because ultimately, there's going to be no way out, we are all going to lose.

[Mogamisi] Professor Oosthuizen?

[Oosthuizen] Yes, I think we must realize, and I think political leaders must stress this as well, that many of the problems that we are facing here are not to be solved in the short term. We must be realistic, and this, I think, would be one of the main messages of politicians to the public at this stage.

[Erasmus] Thank you gentlemen.

[Mogamisi] Thank you very much for joining us.

Economists Assess Cost of Violence for 1990

MB2808093790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0841 GMT 28 Aug 90

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Aug 28 SAPA—The cost of the violence in South Africa so far this year is thought to amount to more than R [rand] 3 billion in direct losses, economists and sociologists believe.

Indirect damage to the future investment and production infrastructure of the country due to smashed business and consumer confidence was incalculable, but 'certainly amounts to additional hundreds of millions of rand at present values', an analyst said.

The benefits of the government's special R3 billion socio-economic development fund had effectively been neutralised by the violence and the country was 'back to square one' as far as the alleviation of poverty was concerned, he added.

Natal accounted for about one-sixth of the output of the South African economy, and the province's loss could be in the region of R500 million so far this year.

—He said 1800 people had been killed nationwide, and the 'cost of premature death' was conservatively estimated at R200,000 for each individual in lost earnings and fruitless expenditure on education, for a total of about R400 million.

—Hospitalisation associated with the unrest placed an additional burden on the country's strained health services of more than R50 million.

—About 2,000 houses, shops and factories were destroyed and the replacement cost was estimated at R200 million.

—Additional expenditure on public and private sector security forces deployed in unrest situations cost at least R50 million since the beginning of the year.

—Destruction of personal property and motor vehicles set the country back more than R100 million.

—Strikes alone lost the country 1.2 million man days in production from January to June, estimated by one source to have resulted in a nationwide loss of as much as R700 million.

—The cost in lost production of the July 2 national stayaway was put at R750 million by the South African Chamber of Business.

—Other sporadic regional stayaway actions accounted for at least another R750 million.

In response to the unrest situation, the Pietermaritzburg Chambers of Commerce and Industry announced they were in the process of convening a comprehensive,

cross-cultural dialogue group with a view to resolving conflicts and achieving socio-economic stability.

All business spokesmen canvassed expressed their extreme concern about the dire economic consequences of the present carnage.

'There is no doubt that all South Africans are being severely impoverished by the atrocities presently being committed,' said Rand Merchant Bank Economist Rudolf Gouws.

'Many companies, already hard pressed by the recession, now have their backs to the wall in a very real sense,' Mr. Gouws said.

SANLAM [South African National Life Assurance Company] Economist Johan Louw said the sharply declining levels of business and consumer confidence were evident on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, where the prices of some blue chip shares were coming under pressure due to slack demand.

'In times of uncertainty, people tend to prefer holding cash to fixed assets or equities. Many of our top business leaders, technicians and medical personnel may feel sufficiently threatened to emigrate to other countries, leading to further immense damage to our economy,' said Mr. Louw.

Witwatersrand Police Report Unrest on Reef 28 Aug
MB2808092590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0851 GMT 28 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 28 SAPA—A 20-year-old man was shot dead at a Vosloorus hostel on the East Rand on Tuesday [28 Aug] morning in the only unrest-incident reported in war-ravaged Reef townships, bringing the death toll in almost two weeks of fighting to 516.

The latest victim's body was found at 2.20am outside the hostel.

He had been shot dead with an AK-47 assault rifle, said a police spokesman.

"The action taken by the security forces, both police and army, to restore peace to the townships has been very successful. The affected areas are quiet," said Witwatersrand police liaison officer Col. Frans Malherbe.

He said the security forces were continuing with intensive patrolling and monitoring of the situation after 27 Reef and Vaal Triangle townships were declared unrest areas by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok on Friday.

Soweto was also quiet on Tuesday morning, said a police spokesman.

Col. Malherbe said the Vosloorus murder appeared to be an isolated incident.

"It was quite probably a revenge attack," he said.

ANC Members Held by Bophuthatswana Forces
MB2708121290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1138 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Pretoria Aug 27 SAPA—Bophuthatswana security forces detained members of the executive of a newly-launched branch of the African National Congress [ANC] in Mabopane at the weekend, the branch said in a statement on Monday [27 Aug].

The statement said the members were picked up at their homes early on Sunday after the branch had been launched the previous day.

The statement said that at the launch, "just before we could close with a national anthem, we were surrounded by heavily armed police and soldiers despite the fact that (President Lucas) Mangope said the ANC is not banned in the bantustan."

Mr. Steve Tswete of the ANC's head office in Johannesburg confirmed on Monday that the ANC was aware of the development. No immediate comment was available from the Bophuthatswana police.

Two Miners' Union Officials Released On Bail
MB2608171090 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Two senior members of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM], the general secretary, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, and the president, Mr. James Motlatsi, have been released on bail of 50 rands each after being arrested for taking part in an illegal march at Newcastle.

Our Durban staff reports that about 60 people took part in the march from the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] offices in the town to a local hotel. The other marchers, mostly NUM members, are still paying their bail.

SAPA Reviews 26 Aug Sunday Editorials
MB2608135090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1220 GMT 26 Aug 90

["Editorials"—SAPA headline]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 25 SAPA—THE SUNDAY TIMES (Johannesburg) said in an editorial in its August 26 edition that the uninterrupted violence in Reef townships made it almost inevitable that the government would have to seek special powers to deal with an intolerable situation that was getting out of control.

"There is no cause for elation. South Africa has just emerged from under the deadening hand of a comprehensive state of emergency during which, it is now becoming increasingly clear, certain elements in the security forces felt they had carte blanche to act as they wished," the editorial said.

"Extraordinary powers for the government require of ordinary citizens extraordinary vigilance. That said, it is clear that there has developed a wide consensus that something dramatic and effective had to be done to re-establish order. Mr. Mandela's curious rejection of the new government measures as "totally useless" notwithstanding, most ordinary citizens—of all hues—wish to see the authorities regaining the initiative from the pillagers and murderers who have exacted such a dreadful price from decent people and jeopardised the reform progress."

In a second editorial, THE SUNDAY TIMES said that when mob rule took over, the law was often a casualty.

"As the township body-count mounted, security forces had little time for anything else except scrambling to keep factions apart," the editorial said. What we have not heard much of, is the number of arrests.

"Nor, amid the dust and the gore, does one suspect that policemen had much time to identify culprits. Yet at least 500 violent crimes—the evidence of their occurrence piled up in the mortuaries—were committed.

"Will they—can they—ever be properly investigated? It is even feasible that evidence and witnesses can be assembled for trials and inquests?"

THE SUNDAY STAR said in an editorial that a state of emergency "of sorts" was now in place in 27 areas across the country, just two months after a formal emergency was lifted after four years.

"The new measures give the government wide powers of detention without proof or trial. Once more the state can enter homes at any time and search people and property without warrant, and stifle dissent and violate individual freedoms as they are," the editorial said.

"It is regrettable matters have come to this pass. But few will disagree that township killings—more than 500 deaths in 12 days—warranted a determined crack down in order to protect lives and property and restore order. Having said that, we cannot applaud the introduction of any new emergency powers in what ever guise. If strong measures are necessary we will always object when authority may be indemnified against actions that transgress the norms of civilised society," THE SUNDAY STAR said.

Sunday newspaper CITY PRESS in its editorial on the quest for freedom and the legacy of violence [sentence as received].

"...If those who seek freedom use violence against their brothers who also seek freedom, we can only despair. If the violence becomes endemic, this country could be worse off after liberation than before liberation.

"South Africa has become the most violent country in the world. Once violent disorder is set in motion, it spawns tyranny—not freedom. The violence has put the spotlight on our leaders. It is time they realised they are failing if they don't help to stem the violence.

"Will South Africa be subjected to endemic violence like Lebanon? The Natal violence already points in that direction. If the same happens on the Rand—South Africa's largest urban centre—the future looks bleak. The time to seek solutions is now."

In another editorial, CITY PRESS calls for the rooting out of shadowy groups bent on destabilising the peace process.

"Reports of underground cells taking advantage of the violence in the townships need to be investigated urgently. The people concerned are either rightwingers or simply criminals cashing in on the confusion in the townships," it claimed. We experienced a similar situation during the nationwide township unrest of 1984-1986. This led to the exposure of the Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB]. We hope this month's carnage in the townships was not engineered by shadowy groups similar to the CCB. Also, we are disturbed by allegations of partiality against the police force.

"Doubts about the conduct of the police can only be cleared by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, who must act on the allegations. If Mr. Vlok wishes to restore our people's confidence in the police force he must expell policemen found guilty of crimes. Policemen must be friends and protectors of the community," said CITY PRESS.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE in its editorial "Anatomy of Hate" says it is a pity that the government's more restrained course of action to curb the spate of violence in the Transvaal has been criticised by ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Mr. Nelson Mandela.

"Equally mystifying is Mr. Mandela's decision to go overseas again, at such a critical juncture, to address a conference on 'the Anatomy of Hate' in Oslo and to visit Libya and Algeria, while Soweto, Thokosa and Kagiso burn.

"Mr. Mandela should be standing right here, shoulder to shoulder with Mr. F.W. de Klerk and Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, putting an end to the hate that is convulsing the townships of the Transvaal and Natal.

"For its part the government must make absolutely certain—especially in the light of ANC accusations of 'dirty tricks'—that the police and security forces are even-handed to a fault. Immediate action must also be taken to begin phasing out the evil hostels system."

28 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB2808113090

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Troops in Townships Play 'Pacifying' Role—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 27 August in its page 6 editorial is "pleased" troops have moved into Transvaal townships. "The police do not have enough men on the ground for this task, and the ANC [African

National Congress] has blackguarded them as participants in the violence, destroying their image among some sections of township dwellers. The SADF [South African Defense Force] will bolster the numbers of the security forces and help to play a pacifying role. Not that the radicals want the troops in the townships, except, as in Natal, when it suits them to have them involved." However, the government is "in no mood to put up with the bleats of the ANC or anyone else."

THE STAR

Criticism of Pretoria's Unilateral Move on Unrest—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 August in a page 14 editorial states: "Nobody will disagree that the State had to take strong action to contain the unrest. Still, emergency rule deals with symptoms rather than causes. It has a bad record and tends to engender fresh grievances. It is no way to run a country that is looking for democratic solutions; still less in the light of accusations that police action has often tended to favour Inkatha against its opponents." "Since the Pretoria Minute; the Government now has—on paper at least—a tactical alliance with the ANC in preventing violence. By moving unilaterally, Pretoria has stirred up an unhappy whiff of the 'old' South Africa and left itself with the worst of both worlds."

BUSINESS DAY

Economic Restructuring Plan 'Reasonable' Chance of Success—"Government is setting about an economic restructuring which, unlike any plan launched by its predecessors, promises a reasonable chance of success," because it is backed by "credibility and urgency," remarks a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 28 August. "The credibility comes from a belief that this time government means exactly what it says; the urgency from government's knowledge that it has only a few years in which to get the economy right and to foster a broad measure of public support for what was done, based on an understanding of why it was necessary."

No Township Electricity Blackout—A second editorial on the same page welcomes the Electricity Supply Commission's assurance that it will not black out directly supplied townships at the end of the month if the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Soweto People's Delegation are unable to come to an agreement about ending the rent boycott at their 28 August meeting. "It is unthinkable that black areas, recovering from the worst violence in the country's history, should be plunged into darkness."

SOWETAN

Black Community 'Invited' Unrest Areas Law—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 August in its page 6 editorial notes: "If we fight among ourselves, we are inviting the very people [army and police] we want out of the townships to come back. The black community virtually invited the declaration of the 'unrest areas' and the return of the army and the police by its suicidal

behaviour. The country has taken a few steps back and soon there will be renewed calls for the lifting of restrictions and the withdrawal of the troops from the black townships. In our communal moment of temporary insanity, we slaughtered each other."

CAPE TIMES

Call for Mandela To Cancel Overseas Tour—It is "unfortunate" Nelson Mandela "is preparing to leave on yet another extended overseas tour," remarks a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg CAPE TIMES in English on 24 August. "As a key player in the search for peace, Mr. Mandela's decision to absent himself from the scene raises questions. With ANC and Inkatha members locked in bloody combat and a daily death toll exceeding that of Beirut, Mr. Mandela would do well to think again."

* Population Program Shows Slight Growth Curb

90AF0533B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
10 Jul 90 p 28

[Unattributed article: "Program Achieves Decline in Births"]

[Text] Significant success has been achieved since the Department of National Health and Population Development initiated the Population Development Program (PDP) in 1984.

The goal of that program is to attempt to maintain a balance between population growth and sources of subsistence by developing the community and raising the standard of living.

The demographic objective of the PDP is an average of two children per woman by the year 2010, in order to stabilize the population at 80 million by the end of the next century.

According to the latest annual report by the Department of National Health and Population Development, the progress made by the PDP is measured on the basis of nine indicators.

In 1988, there was an improvement among Asians as far as the following indicators are concerned:

- The total birth rate dropped from 2.5 to 2.4;
- Teenage births fell from 9.7 to 9.2 percent;
- Infant mortality fell from 16.1 to 13.6;
- Children not attending school dropped from 8.2 to 7.3 percent;
- [Room?] density fell from 102 to 97.9 percent;
- Life expectancy at birth increased from 67.4 to 67.7 years.

As far as blacks are concerned, there were improvements in six of the indicators:

- The total birth rate fell from 4.2 to 3.9;
- Infant mortality dropped from 63 to 62;
- [Room?] density fell from 147.2 to 134.7 percent;
- Life expectancy at birth increased from 58 to 60 years.

For coloreds, there were the following improvements:

- The total birth rate fell from 3.2 to 3;
- Teenage births dropped from 15.1 to 14;
- Infant mortality fell from 40.7 to 31.6;
- [Room?] density dropped from 135.3 to 135.2 percent;
- Life expectancy at birth increased from 61.7 to 61.9 years.

For whites, the following changes took place:

- The total birth rate dropped from 2 to 1.8;
- Teenage births fell from 7.3 to 7 percent;
- Infant mortality dropped from 9.3 to 7;
- The economic dependency factor dropped from 139.5 to 139;
- Life expectancy at birth increased from 72.1 to 72.2 years.

* Population Growth to Disrupt Economic Balance

90AF0533C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
10 Jul 90 p 28

[Article by Karen Nelmapius: "Growing Population Is Africa's Great Enemy"; first paragraph is BEELD introduction]

[Text] There are now more than five billion people on earth. The greatest threat to the survival of those people is rapid population growth. In Africa, population growth is doubling every 24 years. And in South Africa, where the population currently doubles every 32 years, the maximum number of people that the country can reasonably sustain—80 million—will be achieved during the lifetime of the next generation. Karen Nelmapius reports in conjunction with World Population Day tomorrow.

Around 75 percent of the approximately five billion people on earth live in the Third World. Within 10 years, there could be 6.45 billion people on earth.

In Africa, with the fastest rate of population growth in the world, the population could grow from the current 560 million to 870 million within 20 years.

In South Africa, a baby is born every 26 seconds, meaning 3,323 babies per day. If nothing is done to contain that population growth, South Africa could have more than 50 million people by the turn of the century and as many as 119 million by the year 2035.

The consequences of this rapid population growth are legion:

- The supply of labor already exceeds the demand by 30 percent. More than a thousand people seeking work must go home disappointed every day. Firings by gold mines could significantly increase that figure;
- By the year 2000, an additional 10 million children who are now under the age of 15 will be looking for jobs. It is estimated that there could be more than eight million unemployed people by the year 2000;
- The HSRC [Human Sciences Research Council] predicts that in less than five years there will be only nine million jobs, while by that time there will be 15 million people who need work;
- The National Housing Trust estimates that there is already a shortage of 700,000 houses at present. More

than 210,000 houses must be built each year to meet that demand. This could cost up to 50 billion rands within 10 years;

- Because of the composition of its population, South Africa will have approximately 1.6 million more school-age children by the year 2000 than any other developed country with the same size population. If parity in education is accepted as a starting point, this will cost the country 2,800 rands per child per year. This means that South Africa, with a semi-developed economy, will have to pay more than 4.8 billion rands (in 1990 terms) more than a developed country with the same size population.

Prof John Erskine, senior researcher for the Institute for Natural Resources at the University of Natal, says that the pressure on the country's renewable resources will become more critical for the next generation than the demand for nonrenewable sources.

In recent years, natural plant growth, stocks of fish, sources of water, and land have experienced a serious decline, accompanied by an alarming increase in pollution. This can be attributed largely to the hopeless struggle for survival by the fast-growing and impoverished rural population. Subsistence agriculture has literally destroyed large areas through overgrazing, overcultivation, and subsequent erosion.

In his opinion, serious problems with food production could emerge if immediate action is not taken to raise the standard of living of the rural population and if agriculture is not developed in those parts.

The data cited in this article are found in a document from the director-in-chief of population growth of the Department of National Health and Population Development.

* Right-Wing Leaders Stress White Resolve

90AF0533A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
9 Jul 90 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Right-Winger Says on TV That He Would Shoot Blacks"]

[Text] Mr. Nelson Mandela, deputy leader of the ANC [African National Congress], deserves a bullet. That statement was made by an extreme right-winger from Ficksburg, Mr. Eddie von Maltitz, on the Australian television program "Sixty Minutes."

He also said that plans were made to murder Mr. Mandela during his appearance in Durban, but that that plan was abandoned.

Mr. von Maltitz, the leader of the so-called White People's Front, laughed when asked how many blacks he had already shot. He said that he couldn't say, but he confirmed that he would shoot blacks. He believes that he has been called by God to play a role in the country, and believes that whites are genetically superior to blacks.

He was one of three ultra-rightist political leaders in South Africa interviewed. The others were Mr. Eugene Terre-Blanche, leader of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], and Robert van Tonder of the Boer State Party.

Mr. Terre-Blanche denied that he is a Nazi or fascist. "I am a Boer. How can I be a Nazi if I just want my own country!"

He said that the Boers will not give South Africa away. A Boer can stay anywhere, but he can die in only one place: in his country.

"This country is not just any country. It is God's country. You can't give God's country to the communists."

A Boer would rather die as a free man than live as a slave, Mr. Terre-Blanche said.

Various scenes were shown of chanting AWB members with flags, pistols, and hunting knives.

Mr. van Tonder contends that most of the members of the Police and Defense Force will support the far right-wingers in an armed rebellion. The reason is that they are "Boer lads."

The program was shown and discussed last night on "Carte Blanche" on M-Net. Dr Piet Muller, assistant editor of RAPPORT, who took part in the discussion, said that the program was "slanted," especially for an international audience unfamiliar with circumstances. The far rightist movement in South Africa was not presented in perspective.

There were images of Mr. von Maltitz' 17-year-old blond daughter firing an automatic weapon, and of Mr. von Maltitz praying at the dinner table for people who do not have food.

A white woman in Welkom said that blacks should be allowed on the streets only until nine o'clock, "just like in Cape Town."

Poor living conditions in Welkom's black residential area were compared to the white neighborhoods. Black labor is there only to serve the white town, the interviewer said.

He also said that blacks in South Africa have hardly any guns. In a shooting war, they would be made into "mince-meat." Now, they are relying on the magic of Mr. Mandela.

Angola

Government Expresses 'Confidence' in Lisbon

*MB2708194090 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[Text] The third round of Angolan Government-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] (?began) in a Lisbon suburb this evening under the good offices of Portuguese Secretary of State for Cooperation Durao Barroso.

Alves Antonio, our correspondent in Lisbon, provides more details:

[Begin Antonion recording] Despite the differences and uncertainties about the terms to the talks, the Angolan government delegation has expressed confidence in the outcome of this round of talks.

It should be recalled that, through the press attache with its embassy in Portugal, the Angolan government regretted that UNITA had failed to raise the level of its team to the talks, adding this may complicate the normal development of the talks. We will report more on this issue on the 1200 GMT cast tomorrow. [end recording]

UNITA Assesses Third Round of Talks

*MB2708201090 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 1911 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[Commentary: "Direct talks for the sake of peace, freedom, and multiparty democracy"]

[Text] The third round of direct talks between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] Government is to begin in Portugal today under the auspices of the Portuguese government.

For this round, the Portuguese government and the RPA Government, the other warring faction in the Angolan conflict, received a very clear proposal for an understanding from UNITA. That proposal presents no interpretative difficulties neither in its shape nor in its content. The Angolan people's clear desire for peace is enshrined in that proposal. In it, UNITA shows all its flexibility and willingness to contribute toward the end of the Angolan civil war.

The shortest route to an effective cease-fire agreement under international supervision must begin with mutual recognition by the two warring factions. UNITA is always ready to facilitate the peace process and contribute toward a favorable climate permitting direct, responsible, and healthy talks. It was on this basis that UNITA recognized the Angolan state and even the RPA head of state and government.

As representatives of a significant section of the Angolan people, Luanda's authorities cannot do anything except

to respond to UNITA's praiseworthy initiative for the good of all Angolan people from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province and from Bilolo town to Lobito city. We want to believe that, like UNITA, the Angolan government left for this third of round of talks with the single aim of contributing toward a peace that will benefit all Angolan people.

That peace presupposes equality for all Angolans in the land of their birth. That peace demands mutual respect between Angolans, irrespective of their tribes, creed, race, or political leanings. The only possible peace in our country necessarily demands the two warring factions must sit at the negotiating table as brothers and sons of the same fatherland. Thus, the two opponents must implicitly recognize each other before they take any step forward in the direction of a cease-fire agreement and peace.

UNITA is attending this round of talks to contribute toward peace because all Angolans—not just a few—want it. It is on this basis that the UNITA team to the talks will work over the next few days to achieve freedom and multiparty democracy, thereby allowing the Angolan people to experience social well-being.

For peace and multiparty freedom! Forward with the revolution now! Long live UNITA! Long live President Dr. Jonas Savimbi!

* Economic Structural Adjustment Program Underway

*90AF0452A Lisbon SEMANARIO ECONOMIA
in Portuguese 21 Jul 90 p 21*

[Article by Leandro Paulo]

[Text] The announcement, by Minister of Finance Aguiñaldo Jaime, that a Structural Adjustment Program is being implemented in Angola was immediately seconded this week by a slight increase in the international air fare between Luanda and Paris, despite an official note from TAAG, the Angolan airline, to the effect that the increase was simply a readjustment of fares in accordance with IATA [International Air Transport Association] guidelines.

In the opinion of some Angolan analysts it is certain, however, that the Angolan economy will soon be experiencing the kind of new developments that the country has been unaccustomed to seeing during the last 15 years. Specifically, there will be official price increases on all goods, especially the basic products. Initially, these rises will come as a surprise, because the government normally intervenes in setting prices by giving subsidies. From now on, those subsidies will become increasingly rare. On the other hand, goods that are now scarce will begin to be seen in the shops.

The finance minister says that the Structural Adjustment Program will be based on the existing Economic and Financial Reorganization Program (SEF), a set of measures intended to revitalize the Angolan economy.

Whatever it is called, the adoption of this kind of program—with certain adjustments dictated by the particular situation in each country—is nothing more than a requirement imposed by the World Bank and IMF as a condition of their becoming involved financially in Angola, as they have in many other African countries. Those nations are now experiencing accelerated rates of inflation, continued devaluation of their currencies, and real increases in prices—the only way that producers and distributors can get their goods into the official markets.

The Angolan economy is likely to see, very shortly, the devaluation of its currency—the kwanza—which has been stubbornly pegged at 30 to the dollar for years now. Some experts think the devaluation will be "violent," perhaps 2,000 percent. They base their predictions on comparisons between the Angolan situation and that of other countries, such as Mozambique, where, early in the application of the adjustment program, the dollar was quoted at 40 meticaïs (the Mozambican currency), but today is worth about 1,000 meticaïs.

The outlook for the state corporations under the new program is for an intensification of privatizations that will affect most businesses, except for those the government considers strategic. The latter category would comprise the defense industries, central banking and currency issuance, education, health, water and sewer services, postal and telecommunications services, and long-distance air and maritime transportation. However, the way in which the program develops could cause this picture to change, inasmuch as the Council of Ministers has already acknowledged that it will be able to authorize investments in fields subsidiary or complementary to those that are, for the time being, closed off.

By making comparisons with other countries that are implementing programs identical to the one the finance minister just announced, we can see that social programs will be the most deeply affected. Adoption of structural adjustment programs has necessarily come to have serious consequences for the neediest sectors of the population. Families that depend solely on wages are especially hard hit.

As for fiscal policy, the World Bank and the IMF advocate a reform of the entire system and the financial markets, thereby ushering in a phase in which the national currency would enjoy parity with foreign currency, especially the U.S. dollar.

Consequently, prices of both imported and domestic products will skyrocket, jumping by 500 to 1,000 percent.

The higher prices are accompanied by wage increases, but these will not be enough to support a rise in living standards. This, according to some government officials already familiar with this kind of situation, "will be a necessary consequence of the program of adjustment, which demands sacrifices by the population."

Thanks to its petroleum resources, Angola has so far managed to overcome the major economic and social consequences of the war and poor macroeconomic management.

As one of the last countries in Africa to adopt these kind of reforms, Angola will necessarily enter a new phase characterized by a market economy and free competition, something completely different from what the country had become accustomed to since independence.

Just as in other countries where this kind of program is already underway, Angola will, within a short space of time, have to reverse the decline in production, ensure minimum levels of income and consumption, reestablish financial equilibrium, strengthen its balance of payments position, inspire investor confidence and, finally, lay the foundations for economic growth.

Mozambique

Machungo Holds Talks with Namibia's Geingob

MB2708185990 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Report by Mussajis Junior]

[Text] Mozambican Prime Minister Mario da Graça Machungo delivered a brief speech when Hage Geingob, his Namibian counterpart, arrived in Maputo this afternoon.

Prime Minister Mario Machungo began by welcoming the visiting delegation, stressing we are particularly pleased to receive you because it is at times such as these that we feel who our friends are.

The Mozambican official said the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] have enjoyed a long-standing friendship since the days of the common struggle against colonialism. Now, both people are working to rebuild their countries.

Prime Minister Mario Machungo said, quote, during your visit, we will exchange our national reconstruction experiences. We will also identify areas of cooperation and lay the foundations for a fruitful cooperation for the good of our peoples and southern Africa, unquote.

Prime Minister Mario da Graça Machungo also took this opportunity to convey the sympathy the people and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique have for the people and Government of Namibia.

In turn, Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob thanked the warm welcome. He said he was very pleased with this invitation to visit Mozambique for the first time. He said he would deliver a message from Namibian President Sam Nujoma to President Joaquim Chissano.

Geingob said SWAPO and Frelimo are comrades-in-arms, adding he was told, quote, you who are a young prime minister must go and learn from the school of Frelimo because it has a very interesting history, unquote.

The Namibian official said, quote, although SWAPO is older, Frelimo began its armed struggle two years earlier. We are now emerging from the armed struggle and the elections that were yet another struggle. We had to come to Mozambique to learn from you now that we are thinking in terms of development and reconciling our society, unquote.

The Namibian prime minister expressed particular interest in discussions on harbor administration. He said Namibia has a very long coast and noted Mozambique's experience in this field.

Among other issues, the bilateral governmental talks which began in Maputo this afternoon will also focus on drinkable water supply, fisheries, and transportation.

Geingob on Strengthened Relations

*MB2808070790 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Aug 90*

[Text] Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob said he had no doubts that, under the leadership of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, the multiparty democracy will be fruitful in Mozambique. Hage Geingob also expressed desire to strengthen further the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which are both members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC]. Geingob said this in Maputo yesterday at a dinner hosted in his honor by his Mozambican counterpart Mario Machungo.

Prime Minister Mario Machungo said that our state's principal priority and efforts are geared toward restoring peace and normalize national life.

Machungo described the visit by his Namibian counterpart as an opportunity to examine cooperative relations at bilateral and SADCC levels with a view to making our countries and the region truly independent. He named transportation and communications, fisheries, and trade as possible fields of bilateral cooperation.

War-Related Activities Monitored 20-26 August

MB2708044290

[Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored 20-26 August on activities relating to the internal conflict. Items are listed by province.

CABO DELGADO

The health authorities in Mirafe, Montepuez District, are having great difficulty dealing with certain diseases affecting the majority of some 2,000 war-displaced people currently residing in the area. Mirafe health post does not have the means to prevent the spread of malaria, conjunctivitis, measles and venereal diseases. The "armed bandits" recently "attacked and looted Mirafe health post." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Aug 90)

GAZA

Over "192,000 displaced people were registered in Gaza Province" during the first seven months of this year. According to a report from the Provincial Health Directorate in Gaza another 418,000 people are war-affected people. According to the same report, most of the war-displaced and war-affected people are facing food shortages. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 Aug 90)

MAPUTO

The "armed bandits murdered 11 people and wounded six others" during an attack on (Mulotana) agricultural area last Friday [17 Aug] about 5 km from Maputo. The "armed bandits" who used bladed weapons in their attack, also "kidnapped an unspecified number of peasants." (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 Aug 90)

Over 1,200 people who had sought refuge in neighboring countries due to the war were repatriated to Maputo Province during the first half of this year and resettled at the Masaka-2 village commune in [word indistinct]. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Aug 90)

NAMPULA

Militia forces stationed at the Nacarua administrative post in Erati District killed 10 "armed bandits" when they tried to attack Maaje and Funane wards. The militia forces also freed over 15 citizens who lived with the "armed bandits" and additionally recovered goods stolen from the people. In Erati, over 100 people held captive by the "criminals" have surrendered to the local authorities and have already received assistance in the form of food and clothing. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Aug 90)

NIASSA

Over 800 war-displaced people resettled in Meluco District require "urgent" food aid. Most of these persons have just returned from Tanzania, where they sought refuge due to "armed bandit" actions.

ZAMBEZIA

The People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique, FPLM, killed 51 "armed bandits" and captured another 11 in operations in Zambezia Province in July. The Mozambique Armed Forces "recently" attacked and destroyed seven "armed bandit" hideouts, six of which were believed to be forward posts in the areas of Cariua, Nauela, Malei, Alto Molocue, and Nampevo. The FPLM forces captured assorted war materiel including 10 light weapons, one antitank cannon, and one radio transmitter.

Over 1,070 people, including women and children, who were held captive by the "armed bandits" presented themselves to the authorities in Namarroi District from May to June this year. These people are in "very poor health." The number of people escaping "armed bandit captivity has been increasing recently," which has forced the district authorities to establish another resettlement center. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 24 Aug 90)

Foreign Aid Reports Monitored 20-26 August

MB2608044790

[Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports monitored 20-26 August on foreign aid. Items are listed by donor.

France

Some 4,000 people in Cabo Delgado Province's Pemba-Metuge District are affected by the war and natural disasters. "Last week" they received 80,000 tons of corn and cooking oil from the French humanitarian organization CRIA [expansion unknown], which is currently supporting integrated development projects in Cabo Delgado Province. CRIA has also sent corn and cooking oil to war-displaced people in Macomia and Meluco Districts. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Aug 90)

Italy

Italy's (Partigiani) War Veterans Association has sent a donation of 40 containers with clothes and used bicycles as well as three buses to the Association of Fighters for the National Liberation Struggle, ACLLN, its Mozambican counterpart. Radio Mozambique learned this in Maputo today from Italian Embassy Charge d'Affaires (Daniello Baroti), who added the goods have already arrived in Maputo and are waiting to be moved by the ACLLN. (Daniello Baroti) also disclosed that the Italian Government paid for the transportation of the goods to Mozambique. (Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 24 Aug 90)

*** Constitutional Revision Committee Enlarged**

90AF0503C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front]'s Political Buro of the Central Committee held one of its ordinary sessions in which it approved the composition of the Central Committee of the Central Organization Cabinet, responsible for drafting a revision to the Constitution of the Republic, increasing that number from 120 to 150 members. This information was given to our newspaper in a communique originating in the office of the Central Cabinet. The aforementioned document indicates that on 9 March 1990 the Political Buro [BP] of the Central Cabinet took steps to make the study and discussion of the Constitution more dynamic throughout the country by including the provincial committee members and cabinets.

Throughout this procedure, the communique continues, central brigades journeyed to all the provinces to engage in informal discussion which was both broad and thorough.

The document, issued in the form of a directive issued by the secretariat of the Central Committee, speaks of the establishment of a Central Committee of 120 members composed of "a representative from each provincial committee, members of party organizations, the People's Assembly Permanent Commission [PCAP], members of

the Defense and Security Forces, individuals designated by the ODM's [Mass Democratic Organizations], professional, cultural, athletic, economic and humanitarian associations, members of the cooperative movement, religious groups, and other personalities selected for their integrity and relevant role in Mozambican society.

The document states that in keeping with the directive of the secretariat of the Central Committee, it is the responsibility of the Central Commission in its advisory role to proclaim allegiance to the synthesis achieved by the Central Cabinet, taking into account the opinions expressed in the general discussion.

The following represents the entire list of the individuals comprising the Central Commission:

Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the FRELIMO party; Marcelino dos Santos; Alberto Joaquim Chipande; Armando Emilio Guebuza; Jorge Rebelo; Mariano de Araujo Matsinha; Jacinto Soares Veloso; Mario da Graca Machungo; Pascoal Mocumbi; Eduardo da Silva Nihia; Feliciano Salomao Gundana; Rafael Benedito Afonso Maguni; Jose Oscar Monteiro; Julio Zamith Carrilho; Eduardo Arao; Jose Luis Cabaco; Raimundo Domingos Pachinuapa; Sergio Vieira; Oswaldo Assahel Tazama; Fernando Matavele; Salesio Teodoro Nalyambipano; Graca Machel; Fernando dos Reis Ganhao; Augusto Macamo; Salome Moiane; Jorge Mabay Tembe; Ernesto Costley White; Rui Baltazar dos Santos Alves; Aurelio Manhica; Samuel Chamubca; Cristiano Paulo Taimo; Salaomao Meque Chironda; Afonso Joao; Lieutenant General Tobias Dai; Major General Salvador Ntumuke; Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Joao Bufalo; Major Jose Mateus Mandra; Lieutenant Colonel Elias Sigauke; Alberto de Araujo Maquia; Jose Castiano de Zumbirre; Alberto Akone; Maria da Conceicao Lopes; Maria Mwakala Sulila; Alcinda Abreu; Carlos Mucareia; Ivone Mahumane; Deolinda Guezimane; Gabriel Simbine; Pedro Chissano; Ofelia Tembe; Ivone Matavele; Samuel Tembe; Gil Mabyeka; Delfina Nhatitima; Alberto Siteo; Farida Gulamo; Cassamo Issufo; Zacarias Palla de Lima; Inocencio Matavele; Rosalina Majarmane; Mariano Inacio; Ricardo Achilles Rangel; Joao Raul; Daniel Firmino; Manuel Durao; Fernando Pedro; Lucas Chachine; Salvador Eugenio Mbazima; Almeida Chirindza; Dr. Ernesto Vasques de Lisboa; Dr. Belmira Mata; Valeriano da Conceicao; Laurentino Tramel; Artur Antonio Langa; Mariano Vieira; Antonio Januario; Antonio Jose Amelia; Sebastiao Jaquene Nhambesse; Marcos Buanamussa; Carlos Moreira Vasco; Feliciano A. B. Mata; Domingos Tomas Sande; Alberto William Munjovo; Julio Auxilio Mioche; Jaime Levy; Custodio Marques; Jose Palma Pinto; Benjamim Manyoka; Paulo da Costa Xavier; Antonio Alves Colombo; Matias Bassiano Mulesiua; Francisco Liberato; Constantino Tovela; Abdul Remane Suca; Julio Sigauke; Rui Nogar; Alexandre Zandamela; Julio Simao; Aniceto dos Muchangos; John Kachamila; Joao Baptista Cosme; Aguiar Mazula; Hipolito Zozimo Patricio; Rosario Fernandes; Bonifacio Gruveta Massamba;

Jose Craveirinha; Justino Chemane; Job Chambal; Narciso Matos; Joaquim Ribeiro de Carvalho; Luis Mabunda; Faizal Laca; Joao Americo Mpfumo; Malangatana valente Nguenha; Roberto Carlos Aguiar; Antonio Augusto Figueiredo; Alzira Fernandes; Dr. Joao Leopoldo; Ema Cassimo; Carlos Jorge Silia; Estevao Jaime Mpalume; Aurelio Libom; Adelino Branquinho; Romualdo Lodino do Carmo Johname; Reverend Filipe Sique Baanze; Victor Raposo; Augusto Fernandes; Reverend Amos B. Zitha; Sheik Assan Ismael Makda; Sheik Mohamed Salimo A. C. Omar; Sheik Cassimo Hachimo Capatia; Teodato Hunguana; Eduardo Mulembwe; Alberto dos Santos Nkutumula; Patrocínio da Silva; Paulino Macarinque; Manuel Jorge Tome; Ussumane Aly Dauto; Machatine Munguambe; Carlos Manuel; Samuel Salimo; Arlindo Lopes; Emilio Machado; Maria Noemia Luis Francisco; Rufino Nombora; Armando Panquene; Frances Rodrigues; Pedro Commissario; Lopes Tembe; and Shafurdin Khan. THE CONFLICT CONTINUES!

Namibia

Nujoma Addresses National Day Celebrations

MB2608145290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1424 GMT 26 Aug 90

[By Carmine Honey]

[Text] Ongulumbashe Aug 26 SAPA—President Sam Nujoma on Sunday [26 Aug] paid tribute to more than 1,100 Namibians who died in Namibia's 23-year war of liberation against South African control.

He addressed Namibia Day celebrations at Ongulumbashe in north-western Ovambo where the first shots were exchanged between members of SWAPO's [South-West Africa People's Organization] military wing, PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia], and South Africa-led forces on August 26, 1966.

On that day, a platoon of 21 PLAN fighters, led by John Ya Otto Nankuhdu, opened fire on a group of South African soldiers in this remote area of northern Namibia. All but one of the PLAN soldiers were later captured and imprisoned on Robben Island.

"It is a fact of history that the armed struggle which was initiated at this place became the deciding factor in bringing about freedom and independence," Pres. Nujoma told a crowd estimated at tens of thousands, at the first Namibia Day celebration in an independent Namibia.

Pres. Nujoma said war records had shown that 9,286 PLAN fighters died in direct combat, while the remainder were killed in war related activities. Over 600 went missing in action, while over 4,000 had been physically disabled, 359 of them permanently.

He called for a minute's silence for the "priceless contribution" they had made for Namibia.

Outlining the government's plan of action to improve the northern regions of the country, Pres. Nujoma said repairs to the Calueque Dam in southern Angola, damaged in the war, were expected to be completed by the end of September to provide water to rural areas.

A water pipeline to provide running water to most areas in the region was receiving the urgent attention of the government. A rural electrification programme and the upgrading of roads were also being planned.

The government was busy reorganising the education system and was planning the provision of more health facilities.

Pres. Nujoma said his administration's legislation programme included the passing of several laws this year, including one to punish stock theft by imprisonment. He warned that an independent Namibia would have "no mercy" for people transgressing the law and he called on the police to apprehend those illegally in possession of weapons of war.

"The creating of conditions for peace and stability for all our people is one of the tributes which we want to make for the heroes and heroines who have fallen in the struggle for independence and social justice," Pres. Nujoma also paid tribute to the countries and organisations that had supported Namibia in the struggle for independence, especially Angola and Cuba, whose soldiers had "fought shoulder to shoulder" with Namibians.

He expressed Namibia's solidarity with those people of South Africa and Palestine led by the African National Congress and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, respectively. "Our government stands ready to assist in any possible way in finding a peaceful and honourable solution to the problems of South Africa and Palestine, if requested to do so," Pres. Nujoma added.

28 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2708120990

[Editorial Report]

TIMES OF NAMIBIA

'Special Constables' Cause of Violence—"The increasing human rights violations in Namibia shortly after the country acquired its independence are reaching disturbing proportions, calling for urgent steps to review the situation in the country," warns the page 2 editorial in Johannesburg TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 17 August. "These human rights violations occur mainly in the areas of Ovambo, Kavango, Eastern Caprivi and Kaokoland in Northern Namibia and the blame for most of these crimes are squarely placed in the court of the so-called 'special constables'. There are believed to be 1,500 heavily armed 'special constables' composed mainly of former SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] guerrillas who are deployed in the North under the pretext of safeguarding the security of the State against any threat to overthrow the Government."

'Reciprocal Favors' Appointments—Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 23 August in a page 2 editorial appreciates "the move by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Lucas Pohamba, to appoint a commission into the allegations against the police in the north." But the paper would be "hypocritical" to "leave the following unsaid: That in this whole issue there is something at work we can call the Principle of Reciprocal Favours, and that the forces let loose by the Principle ran out of control. This is a grand name for a simple process: By making political appointments, the appointees have to return the favour of their appointment. The more disproportionate the appointment is to achievement and ability, the more the favours are to be returned with fervour. This is especially to happen down the ranks, where appointments are made on political grounds only, with total disregard for achievement and ability." If the "lower ranks" are let "loose" "you have a recipe for havoc." "This happened in the north, with the 'special constables' running wild."

Zambia

Masheke Urges People To Listen to Party Leaders

MB2708185790 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Prime Minister Malimba Masheke has appealed to Zambians to listen very carefully to what party and government leaders are telling them about the [word indistinct] of reintroducing multiparty politics in Zambia.

Addressing crowds at Kaunda Square in Msinga yesterday, the prime minister said it was important for Zambia to retain the one-party system because it was [words indistinct] in the country.

The prime minister is in Northwestern Province to spearhead the party campaign to retain the one-party state.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Malimba Masheke has appealed to villagers in Senior Chief (Mwele's) and Chief Mocumbi's areas to [words indistinct] multiparty there by voting no on the forthcoming referendum.

Comrade Masheke said the current group campaigning for the reintroduction of multipartyism [words indistinct] if the nation opts for the system. He (?said) foreign powers that are (?using) some Zambians to campaign for multipartyism do not understand the (?life in) Zambia.

Zulu Urges People to Support One-Party System

MB2708185590 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Aug 90

[Text] Party Secretary General Comrade Grey Zulu has restated his warning to Zambians to [words indistinct] stability which the country has enjoyed for the past 25 years.

Addressing villagers in Chief Muchinga's area in Ndola Rural today, Comrade Zulu said Zambians must resist the formation of many parties in the country because this

will bring confusion among the people. He told a gathering at Saint Mary's Mission that Angola and Mozambique are engaged in civil wars because some people who have demanded the multiparty have decided to wage war against their governments.

He said this is a result of the people [words indistinct].

Further Remarks

MB2608184890 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] Party Secretary General Comrade Grey Zulu today called on labor leaders not to incite [three-second break in transmission] as a way of fighting one-party rule because such an action will have repercussions on Zambians.

He was speaking at (Inchnaga) Mine Recreation Club in Chingola, when he met businessmen, party leaders, and heads of government departments and parastatal organizations as part of his ongoing campaign tour of the Copperbelt in support of one-party rule.

He said instead of talking about inciting workers to industrial unrest, labor leaders should hold hands with the present leadership and tackle the country's economic problems. He said that finger pointing and meaningless rumblings will not help resuscitate the economy.

Mwense People Back Single-Party 'Democracy'

MB2608184690 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 26 Aug 90

[Text] The people of Mwense District in Luapula Province have pledged their continued support for one-party participatory democracy in Zambia.

In a memorandum read before member of the Central Committee Betty Chilunga at a public meeting at Mulungu ward [words indistinct] her continued campaign for the retention of the one-party system.

The people said they will oppose strongly the reintroduction of the multiparty system. They paid tribute to the party and its government for the development brought to the province and singled out the Mansa-Mwense tarmac road which, they said, [words indistinct] with agriculture.

* Arrests Indicate Broad Scope of Coup Attempt

90AF0512A Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Jul 90 p 5

[Article by Frederic Fritscher: "Attempted Coup Was Much More 'Serious' Than Government Has Said"; first paragraph is LE MONDE introduction]

[Text] The arrests continue in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, after the attempted coup d'etat on 30 June. A former minister of finance who had gone into private business, well known for his criticism of the government, has been arrested. It was a close relative of Lieutenant-Mwamba Luchembe who announced the coup over the

Zambian radio. Christopher Mwanalushi, another businessman, was questioned on 8 July at the same time as his brother, a lieutenant colonel in the Zambian Army. The security services also arrested two Pakistani bankers and a former officer of the Bank of Credit and Commerce of Zambia.

Lusaka (by our special reporter)—The determined efforts made by the Zambian security services, led by British and Israeli "technicians," provide evidence that, contrary to the official view, this attempted coup d'etat was not simply the work of an "undisciplined soldier who had no friends or support" and who acted "alone." That story was no more true than the version according to which it was the work of carefree men who were drunk—even though some of the soldiers on guard at the radio station were rather intoxicated—as some obliging sources wanted to have us believe.

According to reliable sources the coup was "serious and well planned." We have been told that President Kenneth Kaunda "was to be arrested at dawn by soldiers in Ndola (in the heart of the copper belt), before he opened the international fair." According to the same sources, "it was a crucial lack of coordination" and "an act of betrayal" that made the coup fail.

General Gary Kalenge, commander of the Zambian Army, was the first to fall and has been held responsible for the coup. On 1 July, the day after the coup, he was dismissed and replaced by General Francis Sibamba, his deputy. General Hananniah Lungu, commander of the air force, was appointed minister of defense, replacing Frederick Hapunda, dismissed one month earlier. Anxious to smooth the differences between the army and the air force, the chief of state immediately asked the new minister of defense to work for the integration of the two branches of the armed services, within "a single force."

Very quickly the TIMES OF ZAMBIA and the DAILY MAIL, the two semi-official daily newspapers, quoting a member of the Central Committee of the single political party in the northern province, denied that Lt. Mwamba Luchembe had the support of the Bembas, a very influential tribe. However, these newspapers admitted that the accused signal corps officer was truly of royal blood. Lt. Mwamba Luchembe is the son of Mwamba, the senior chief of the Bembas and the grandson of Chief Luchembe.

Unequal Game

This time the government was shaken. It was a visibly disturbed Kenneth Kaunda who spoke to his compatriots on the occasion of the inauguration of the Ndola International Fair, barely a few hours after having reestablished control of the situation. It was a weakened president who let it be known that law was "too easy on the plotters." The chief of state was aware of the seriousness of the situation and decided not to go to Addis Ababa, contrary to his custom, to attend the annual summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

For the first time since the country gained its independence in 1964, the Kaunda government is going through a crisis, and it is not clear whether it will come out of it unscathed. The latest series of increases in products of primary need have had a harsh effect on the people, among whom poverty is widespread. The recent demonstrations, which led to 45 persons killed and more than 150 persons injured, reflect the despair of the Zambian people, who see no other solution for their problems than a radical change in the political system.

The Catholic Church and the Zambian Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), the very powerful labor confederation, fully support the aspirations of the people. One of the leaders of the MUZ, the Miners' Union of Zambia (which claims 50,000 members), stated that, "This political system has become autocratic." He said this in Kitwe, in the center of the copper belt, about 600 kilometers North of Lusaka. He said clearly: "At the conference in Livingstone, in March 1990, we spoke up in favor of a multiparty regime, and we will support those who want a change." He emphasized that "the 19 national unions are agreed" on this demand.

Giving in to social pressure, President Kaunda announced that a referendum would be held on the establishment of a multiparty system. On the day following the disturbances he indicated that this referendum would take place on 17 October. However, the trade unions, far from seeing this as a gesture of good will, considered on the contrary that the government and the UNIP [United National Independence Party], the single party that supports the government, were trying to steal a march on everyone. The leaders of the MUZ, who intend to organize meetings to inform and heighten the awareness of the voters, half of whom are illiterate, said: "The media are in the hands of the government. Only the party has the means of affecting all of the people."

This is not at all a fair game, particularly as President Kaunda did not wait to launch his campaign in favor of the single party [UNIP], calling the supporters of a multiparty system "hooligans" who will be the source of misfortunes. In the view of Grey Zulu, the secretary general of UNIP, they are "traitors whose passports have been confiscated by the government because of their criminal activities." This was a clear reference to Vernon Mwaanga and Sikota Wina, former ministers of foreign affairs and of information, respectively, who were allegedly implicated in smuggling activity in 1984.

The two men, as well as Daniel Lisulo, former prime minister, and Humphrey Mwemba, former secretary general of UNIP, spoke out very clearly in favor of a multiparty system and of democracy, going so far as to demand—as the MUZ did—the presence of United Nations and Commonwealth observers to ensure the propriety of the referendum. According to the UNIP, this is an attitude which is "shameful" and amounts to "giving in under pressure from the former colonial rulers."

Reversal of Direction

While these major actions are going on, the immediate future of the country is being decided in Paris, where all of the senior officials of the Ministry of Finance, of the Bank of Zambia, and of private business firms met for the session of the Club de Paris, which began on 12 July. If everything goes well, the Zambians will leave Paris at the end of August with a total amount of \$450 million in aid.

These are funds anticipated impatiently by the Kaunda government, which will thus be able to prove to the voters that its system is not so bad, since the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have

confidence in it. It should be recognized that the structural adjustment plan, put in place one year ago, is beginning to bear fruit.

During the first six months of 1990 the trade balance reflected a surplus of \$200 million, inflation declined from 122 to 60 percent, exports not including copper increased by 60 percent, and the rate of growth of the money supply fell from 79 to 40 percent. These are enough indicators to satisfy international financial organizations, in the absence of compensating for the material difficulties encountered by the Zambians, to whom no one, up to now, has yet explained the need for economic recovery.

Burkina Faso**President Receives Liberian NPFL Delegation***AB2808131490 Paris AFP in French 0943 GMT
28 Aug 90*

[Text] Ouagadougou, 28 Aug (AFP)—Burkinabe President Captain Blaise Compaore yesterday received a delegation of Charles Taylor's rebel movement, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), it was learned from official sources in Ouagadougou. According to the same sources, the NPFL delegation, which included the "ministers" of defense, Tom Woewiyu, and of justice, Laveli Supuwood, has embarked on a tour aimed at explaining to certain heads of state of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) the current concerns of the NPFL.

"Deployment of a military force referred to as a monitoring force is not within ECOWAS jurisdiction," Mr. Woewiyu said at a news conference. He also decried as "new colonialists" the leaders of the countries that make up the monitoring force in Liberia (The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone).

"We are asking the heads of state we are visiting to intervene and to help us secure the departure of all the foreign troops that are in Liberia under the auspices of ECOWAS," he continued.

"In this regard, we have asked Togo President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Burkina Faso President Blaise Compaore to help us get rid of these people before massive destruction is caused in Liberia, Mr. Woewiyu further said. We have also asked them to convene an extraordinary session of ECOWAS to get Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and other monitoring force member countries to answer for their action in Liberia."

Mr. Woewiyu denied that the NPFL receives any weapon supplies from Libya, saying that its fighters' weapons were seized in battles with the enemy, President Samuel Doe's forces. President Doe is "responsible for the worsening situation and all the woes in Liberia," he said. "Any one with some wealth today in Liberia is from Samuel Doe's family."

Mr. Woewiyu strongly criticized the United States "which has not stopped supplying huge quantities of arms to our enemies since 1980, to the extent that when we attacked the television station in Monrovia, which had become an arms depot, it exploded."

The NPFL official challenged the U.S. right to dictate the way Liberians should live in their own country. "What we want now, he said, is to ensure that elections take place within the next six months. These elections should be able to provide Liberia with a head of state who will form his government."

The NPFL "defense minister" also challenged the decision of certain people to hold a conference in The Gambia on setting up a government in Liberia with

people who have not set foot in the country and who know nothing about the situation on the spot.

In conclusion, Mr. Woewiyu expressed satisfaction with the fact that Mali and Togo, who had promised to send troops to Liberia, had not done so "since their original intention had been to take part in monitoring a cease-fire and not in intervening in the fighting, contrary to the spirit behind the creation of the ECOWAS Mediation Committee."

The Gambia**Abass Bundu Briefs Jawara on Intervention Force***AB2708172090 Dakar PANA in English 1418 GMT
27 Aug 90*

[Text] Dakar, 27 Aug. (PANA)—ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Executive Secretary Abbas Bundu arrived in Banjul Sunday [26 Aug] and has briefed the community's chairman Dawda Jawara on the progress of the ECOWAS peacekeeping operations since its troops landed in Monrovia Friday, Radio Gambia reported Monday. Giving an account of the initial fighting between the five-nation ECOWAS force, ECOMOG, and rebels loyal to Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front, Bundu said Monday that the ECOMOG troops were under fire from Taylor's rebels for some time before retaliating under the orders of their commander, Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo.

Bundu said that the three wounded ECOMOG soldiers were receiving medical treatment on board a United States Naval vessel. The United States has deployed warships off the Liberian coast from which they have conducted heliborne evacuation missions of their citizens and a limited number of other nationals. Bundu said he knew of no dead among the ECOMOG forces, as claimed by Taylor. Also, Bundu said that he is holding discussions with United States officials about getting Monrovia's hospital back to working order to cater for ECOMOG and civilians. The radio reported that the meeting of interested Liberian parties and ECOWAS, to set up an interim government in that country, will begin at 16.00 GMT Monday.

Prince Johnson's Arrival in Banjul Delayed*AB2708170090 Paris AFP in French 1338 GMT
27 Aug 90*

[Text] Freetown, 27 Aug (AFP)—This afternoon Prince Johnson, the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] dissident leader, was still en route for Freetown from where he was to go to Banjul to attend the national conference on Liberia, which was likely to be opened today under ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African State] auspices. Nigerian Lieutenant Colonel John Dungs, an official of the ECOWAS intervention force, stressed indeed that the rebel leader was on one of the Nigerian ships that intercepted 27 NPFL rebels of Charles Taylor yesterday. Yet, the two ships had to turn

back toward Monrovia to return the rebels. From there, the ships returned to Freetown, where they were expected late this afternoon. A Ghana Airways flight to Banjul has been delayed to wait for the delegation led by Prince Johnson.

[Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French at 1900 GMT on 27 Aug reports the following: "It is now confirmed. The so-called dissident, Prince Johnson, is really dead. The confirmation was given this very afternoon by Charles Taylor's ministers of defense and justice during their news conference held this afternoon at the Siamande Hotel" in Ouagadougou.]

Lt. Col. John Dungs stated that as for the two ships, they were to take in soldiers and tanks, military trucks, and other heavy equipment to sail back to Liberia tomorrow. Finally, ECOWAS General Secretary Abass Bundu stated prior to his departure yesterday for Banjul that some of the five ECOWAS soldiers wounded during the clashes with the NPFL had been taken aboard an American ship anchored in Liberian territorial waters for treatment.

Rebel Taylor Summoned to Banjul Conference

*AB2808083890 Paris AFP in English 0119 GMT
28 Aug 90*

[Text] Banjul, Aug 28 (AFP)—A Liberian peace conference meeting here in the Gambian capital Monday [27 Aug] called on rebel leader Charles Taylor to appear.

The conferees, convened as part of a West African peace initiative to end the Liberian civil war, urged Mr. Taylor and his National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) to "put into effect an immediate ceasefire and end the useless loss of human lives and the carnage in our country."

The national conference, which includes Liberian religious leaders and representatives of four political parties, appeared doomed from the outset by the absence of the main figures in the conflict.

Both Liberian President Samuel Doe and Mr. Taylor failed to appear or send representatives to the meeting, held under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

An ECOWAS peacekeeping force, made up of troops from five West African nations, disembarked over the weekend in Monrovia, and there have been reports of clashes with rebels led by Mr. Taylor in the outskirts of the city. The force on Monday seized an NPFL gunboat with a cache of weapons.

In a message to Mr. Taylor, the conferees said they "fervently hope that the NPFL's concern for the welfare of the Liberian people will lead you to respond positively to this national call for peace." The message was signed by Monrovia Archbishop Michael Francis, chairman of the conference, and given to the U.S. Embassy in Banjul to be transmitted to Mr. Taylor. The principal rebel

leader has rejected two previous calls to come to Banjul and meet with Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara, president of ECOWAS.

Liberia

NPFL Confirms Nigerian Journalists Detained

*AB2408125790 Dakar PANA in English 1159 GMT
24 Aug 90*

[Text] Lagos, 24 Aug (NAN/PANA)—The rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] Wednesday [22 Aug] confirmed it had been holding two Nigerian journalists and 28 others hostage since 5 August, the Nigerian daily GUARDIAN reported Friday.

According to the newspaper, Eric Scott, who described himself as a lieutenant of rebel leader Charles Taylor, confirmed the figures at Nyaake, near the Caralla River separating Liberia from Cote d'Ivoire, and said that every person staying with us is safe.

He added that the two journalists detained by the rebels were assisting them but did not specify the nature of the assistance. Scott further said that some Nigerians and other ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] citizens were being held in two different locations about 60 kilometers from Monrovia. He said that they were taken from Monrovia when the fighting shifted to the capital.

He said that the Front had planned since late July to detain some Nigerians following intelligence reports that Nigeria was planning to send troops into Liberia. He added that as soon as the BBC announced this 2 August, the Front decided to arrest some Nigerians. Scott, however, claimed that no one was killed while the arrests were being carried out.

Report on ECOWAS Forces, Rebel Fighting

*AB2708182490 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[From the "Focus of Africa" program]

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping force arrived off Monrovia last Friday [24 Aug] after several days of delay and uncertainty. At first it intended to land straightaway, but the sound of fighting in the Port area changed Commander Arnold Quainoo's mind, and the ships reversed back out to sea. They finally landed on Saturday morning and despite some clashes, the Port area now seems to be firmly in ECOMOG hands. The task force has taken some prisoners and seems to have done a deal with Prince Johnson which has led to the withdrawal of most of his men from the area. Nonetheless, there have been some ECOMOG casualties, as a correspondent for the REUTER news agency reports in this telex from Monrovia.

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to ECOMOG military sources, a Nigerian soldier was killed on Sunday. He was shot dead by a single sniper bullet while he was on patrol near the Port. Seven other members of the ECOMOG Force have been wounded. However, after initial heavy fighting between the peacekeeping force and Taylor's rebels on Saturday, there has been relative calm since. Today, thousands of hungry civilians milled around outside the Port, hoping that the ECOMOG force would distribute food. One man said he had not eaten for five days, and there were dozens of skeletal children showing obvious signs of malnutrition. But the ECOMOG fleet brought only enough rations to feed the troops for 30 days, and no further supply ships have yet arrived.

The troops donated some rations to several hundred hungry people on Sunday, but they could not cope with the overwhelming demand. Nevertheless, Liberians have been happy to see the peacekeeping force. At one point the crowd clapped and cheered as a patrol of soldiers marched by. The ECOMOG forces have not yet made much progress out of the Port area, which was more or less controlled by Prince Johnson's faction when they landed on Saturday. At the Port, they have installed defenses in empty buildings, but virtually no patrols have crossed the two bridges over the Mesurado River to the city center.

Yesterday, I toured the part of downtown Monrovia which is controlled by Johnson's forces, and saw no evidence of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] soldiers. Local residents said that they had not seen any of the peacekeepers in their distinctive white helmets. Questioned about this, the ECOWAS force commander, Gen. Arnold Quainoo of Ghana, told me: I cannot cover the whole city in two days.

Meanwhile a Nigerian warship, which is part of the ECOWAS force, has intercepted a Coast Guard vessel operated by Charles Taylor's men. The rebel craft was brought into the Monrovia Port with 31 people on board. It carried an antiaircraft gun and several heavy machine guns. [end recording]

That report from REUTER news agency in Monrovia. Well, throughout the conflict in Liberia, a number of journalists have stayed in the country covering the war from behind rebel lines. Among those following the fortunes of rebel leader Charles Taylor and his men was Stephen Smith. He was with Taylor's forces until last night. He is now back in Abidjan, and on the line, Robin White asked him whether Charles Taylor's people were putting up strong resistance to ECOMOG.

[Begin recording] [Smith] I think rebel resistance was still very, very strong. He said he would fight to the bitter end, but actually, I have been the last correspondent to be [as heard] to the combat zone and the impression was that the freedom fighters were all panicking. They did not really know whether the West African peace force had already landed or what they were doing, but all of a

sudden, on Saturday, they found themselves under heavy artillery fire. They are not used to that. There was mortar gunfire, and that went on for more than one hour, which is very, very unusual. It was a real battlefield, and the freedom fighters were getting very nervous.

There was a situation of everything falling apart and people running away—quite a bit of panic. Some others were fighting back, but as they are organized in little commandos with no communications between them, most of the freedom fighters were just trying to retreat.

[White] So in your opinion, will Charles Taylor be forced to negotiate with ECOWAS?

[Smith] I think this is the most intelligent way out of the problems he is facing right now, because it is very difficult for him to challenge the control over the Port area. And I think given the psychological reaction even further up country, in his own—where his rebels have—headquarters right now in Harbel, which is right in the middle of the highest confrontation, people who are starting to pick up news by the radio know that the West African peace force has landed and is fighting back.

People who are getting really, really nervous and talk to foreigners and say: What will happen? Do you know anything about it? I think it will be very, very difficult for him to fight back in the first place, and certainly to control his own men. He might be tempted to bring in more mercenaries from other African countries. There was a lot indication. I have met a few Burkinabe soldiers who have just arrived. There was a plane coming in on Saturday night, a big plane. We were unable to identify where it came from. Apparently, he is trying to stabilize his frontline, but if he fails—and I do not really think he will be able to organize that in such a minimal time—he will be obliged to negotiate, otherwise he might be driven back and will not be in a good position when eventually he will sit down at the negotiation table. [end recording]

Nigerian Force Moves Toward 'Monrovia Airport'

AB2708164490 Paris AFP in French 1454 GMT
27 Aug 90

[Text] Lagos, 27 Aug (AFP)—The Nigerian contingent of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) peacekeeping force today moved toward the Monrovia airport, which it has been instructed to take, it was learned in Lagos from sources close to the government. The Monrovia airport was recently controlled by forces loyal to President Samuel Doe, while the peacekeeping force has been able to establish its base at the port, where it was welcomed on Friday [24 Aug] by Prince Johnson, the "rebel of rebels", at the head of his troops.

The Nigerian troops of the ECOWAS also have as their objective the control of their embassy in Monrovia, where some 600 of their nationals have been taking refuge for several weeks now, the same sources added.

Government sources estimated that Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) will not be able to resist the peacekeeping force for a long time because of the imbalance in equipment. How do you expect Taylor to resist the 25 tanks that Nigeria has landed in Liberia, and the 150-mm cannons of its naval force, an aide at the Nigerian Presidency stated today.

Woewiyu Describes 'Indiscriminate Blasting'

*AB2708184090 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems that Charles Taylor's promise that he would offer a strong challenge to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS) Monitoring Cease-Fire Group] is not materializing. On the line to Burkina Faso, Robin White asked National Patriotic Front spokesman Tom Woewiyu if Charles Taylor's rebels had not been left in disarray in the face of the peacekeeping forces' arrival.

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] We have been attacked by forces put together by Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia. They have come with serious weapons. They came into port blasting away. The information that I have today is that they have been shelling the area, the Port area indiscriminately, and in areas where there are civilians, and civilians are being killed. I do not have any information about being in disarray, but I believe that with that kind of force and the kind of indiscriminate blasting that they are doing, the only thing one can do is to take a defensive position.

Civilians are dying, and they have joined forces with the Doe and the Prince Johnson group. And their activity is apparently being coordinated by the United States, so we will have to organize ourselves appropriately and deal with the situation. But we are not going to go anywhere. We are going to fight, as we said, until all of us are dead.

[White] But basically, at the moment, you are on the retreat. Is that right?

[Woewiyu] That is not my information. We are not on the retreat. We are responding to the best of our ability to the situation. If our people have had to step back, I do not think it is a matter of retreating. It is a military strategy that one will have to use to keep from getting (?killed).

[White] You blame them for shooting, but it is you that started the firing, isn't it?

[Woewiyu] But we did tell them. We told the whole world that we the Liberians in this country will not accept any force, anybody coming there, trying to invade the territorial integrity of our country. So....

[White, interrupting] Yes, but if you start firing at them, you cannot grumble if they fire back, surely.

[Woewiyu] We did not start firing. How would you know who started firing? They came in—if you recall —on Friday they came in....

[White, interrupting] And you started shooting them!

[Woewiyu] Listen to me. Contrary to what they were told by the Americans that Prince Johnson was in control of the Port, they came in and they discovered that there was fighting going on in the Port between the rival forces and so they turned around. But when they came back for the second time on Saturday [25 Aug] with the reinforcements, they came in blasting. They came in shooting. They did not come in with a white flag waving. They came in shooting. So, it is not a question that we shot at them first. They were the ones that invaded the Port, coming in with fire power covering their entrance.

[White] Are you now prepared to negotiate with ECOWAS?

[Woewiyu] We have been negotiating with ECOWAS, but what you see happening in Liberia is not an ECOWAS force, and we do not identify it as such. We see that as a surrogate group put together by the United States. Since they could not use Prince Johnson to defeat us, they went out and bought themselves some other stoop agents to carry out the job for them. This is not that ECOMOG or ECO-what-do-you-call-it is not ECOWAS. We are willing to sit down with ECOWAS and work out whatever arrangement can be worked out to bring the situation in Liberia to an end, but we will not submit to Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Nigeria, as to them conducting elections in Liberia, bringing in forces, and so on, when they themselves need to put their own situation under control. [end recording]

Rebel Sources Claim Burkinabe Support to Taylor

*AB2708220090 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Rebel sources in Liberia said that Burkina Faso has sent men and arms to support their leader Mr. Charles Taylor who is opposing a West African peace-keeping force which has arrived in the country. REUTER news agency quotes the sources as saying that a plane arrived from Ouagadougou last week carrying 16 Burkinabe serving soldiers and a number of rifles and grenade launchers. An American journalist, Mr. Steven Smith, who was with the rebels, also said he had seen soldiers who appeared to be from Burkina Faso. There has been no confirmation of Burkinabe involvement from Ouagadougou. President Mr. Blaise Compaore last week criticized the dispatch of the West African force.

The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] force has been consolidating its hold on the port area of Monrovia, but has not yet fanned out into the

center of the city. Two Nigerian warships have intercepted a gunboat carrying weapons to Mr. Taylor's forces and detained the crew.

'Some' Rebels To Surrender; Naval Operation

*AB2708192490 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Aug 90*

[Text] The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force in Liberia has intercepted a Coast Guard boat carrying 27 rebels from Charles Taylor's camp loaded with a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Correspondent Cyril Acolatse has come through with this report read to you.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Information reaching the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] command headquarters in Monrovia says some of Taylor's men, apparently weary of the eight-month old factional war, had decided to lay down their arms and seek the protection of ECOMOG. The rebels, however, were not sure how they would be received. In order to allay their fears, a public address system is being used on one of the ECOMOG armored cars urging the rebels to surrender with their arms and ammunition and assuring them of complete safety. There is no immediate response, but it is hoped that with repeated assurance of their safety, the rebels should be coming forward in their numbers.

On the other hand, Prince Johnson, who has been cooperating with ECOMOG, has been asked by the force commander, Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo, to limit the movement of his men in positions already under ECOMOG control. A series of meetings has also been going on between representatives of President Samuel Doe and the force commander on the role of ECOMOG in Liberia. A source close to the command did not elaborate, but said the command has maintained that its missions to Liberia is to help bring about peace and not to back any of the factions in the conflict.

In another development, a combined operation of the navy ships of Ghana and Nigeria last night resulted in the interception of a Coast Guard boat carrying 27 of Taylor's rebels, including seven women, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The boat was intercepted about 25 miles outside the Monrovia Port as the rebels prepared for a night attack on the port. The

ECOWAS forces are trying to gain control of the areas where sources of such utility services as water and electricity are located. [end recording]

Nigeria

Government To Reduce Embassy Staff in Baghdad

*AB2508201490 Paris AFP in French 1719 GMT
25 Aug 90*

[Text] Lagos, 25 Aug (AFP)—The Nigerian Government has decided to reduce its embassy personnel in Iraq, according to the government owned daily newspaper, DAILY TIMES, of Lagos. General Ibrahim Babangida's government made this decision after the Iraqi ultimatum ordering the closure of embassies in Kuwait, where Nigeria itself does not have diplomatic representation, and before the UN resolution authorizing the use of force. An unspecified number of diplomats will stay in Baghdad to maintain Nigeria's representation, and the others will be transferred to Jordan.

Since the beginning of the conflict, Nigeria has officially been neutral, expressing hope for a peaceful solution. In a statement on 3 August, Gen. Babangida expressed support for Egypt's peace efforts, but so far Lagos has not objected to U.S. or other Western intervention in the region. According to observers, this neutrality is due to Nigeria's status as a petroleum producer and OPEC member. These same observers note the mission to Saudi Arabia this week by Mr. Rilwanu Lukman, Nigeria's minister of foreign affairs, who was the OPEC chairman last year.

Mr. Lukman was reportedly to tell his Saudi partners that Nigeria is not hostile to an increase in OPEC production provided there is an increase in the quotas of certain OPEC member states, including Nigeria, according to very reliable foreign sources. Lagos has not so much as questioned its relations with Baghdad. These relations have always been "good," the DAILY TIMES stressed.

Umid Midhat Mubarak, Iraqi minister of labor and social affairs, is expected in Lagos during his tour of seven African countries (Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Uganda) at which time he is expected to give President Saddam Husayn's stand.

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